Arthur Miall
18 Bouverie St E.C.

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 1085.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866. PRICE { UNSTAMPED .. 5d. / STAMPED..... 6d.

CHOLERA RELIEF FUND.—MANSION HOUSE COMMITTEE.

CHAIRMAN—The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR.

This Committee has been formed to receive Subscriptions to be applied to the Prevention of Cholera, the Relief of Cholera Patients, and of Sufferers from the effects of that disease.

Grants in aid will be given as far as possible through the agency of Local Boards, Committees, Dispensaries, and other institutions.

The Committee meet daily at the Mansion House, at One p.m., to receive deputations and consider written applications for grants from local boards.

Donations will be thankfully received by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Mansion House; Messrs. Barnett, Hoares, Hanbury, and Co., 62, Lombard-street, E.C.; Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, and Co., 54, Lombard-street, E.C.; Messrs. Bosanquet, Franks, and Co., 73, Lombard-street, E.C.; National Provincial Bank of England, Bishopsgate-street, and Branches; Messrs. Robarts, Lubbock, and Co., 15, Lombard-street, E.C.; Messrs. Hoares, 37, Fleet street; Smith, Payne, and Smiths, 1, Lombard-street; Gosling and Sharpe, 19, Fleet-street; the Imperial Bank, Lothbury; Messrs. Dimsdale and Co., 50, Cornhill.

JOSEPH GIBBS, Secretary.

Mansion House, London, August 9, 1866.

MANSION HOUSE CHOLERA RELIEF COMMITTEE.—DONATIONS of WINE, Spirits, Clothing, Disinfectants, &c., will be received on behalf of the above Committee at the Warehouse of Messrs. Morewood and Co., Dowgate Dock, Upper Thames-street.

PARTNER WANTED, in a First-Class Old Established MERCANTILE FIRM, in a flourishing Seaport. None need apply who cannot command from £7,000 to £10,000. and give references of the highest respectability.

Application to be made by letter to A. Z., at the Office of the *Nonconformist*

A YOUNG LADY of Education and Ability is desirous of obtaining an indoor SITUATION in a FANCY STATIONER'S or Light Business. A small salary sufficient. The best references given.

Address to Y. L., care of Mr. G. Street, Advertising Offices, 30, Cornhill, E.C.

TO GROCERS.—WANTED, in a First-class Family Trade, a YOUTH of Good Education as IMPROVER or JUNIOR ASSISTANT.

Apply, Lincolne and Co., 85, Sidney-street, Cambridge.

FOREST HOUSE, WOODFORD.—The next SESSION begins on WEDNESDAY, September 12th. Prospectuses may be had on application to the Principal, G. F. H Sykes, B.A. Pupils from this School have obtained distinctions at University College, at the London Matriculation, Oxford Local, and College of Preceptors' Examinations.

THE MISSES HEWITT receive YOUNG LADIES to BOARD and EDUCATE.

References are kindly permitted to Rev. F. Tucker, 29, Hilldrop-road, Holloway, N.; Rev. E. White, Tufnell-park West, Holloway, N.

The next Term will COMMENCE on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

Prospectuses can be obtained on application.

44, Hilldrop-crescent, Camden-road, N.

WHITTINGTON HOUSE, FOREST-HILL, SYDENHAM.—The Rev. H. J. CHANCELLOR receives young gentlemen to board and educate. The course of instruction includes the subjects required for the Oxford Local Examinations. Masters in Music, Drawing, and Modern Languages. Referees—Sir F G. Moon, Bart., E. Hamilton, Esq., M.P., Professor Fawcett, Esq, M.P., Rev. S. Martin, J. Spence, D.D., Newman Hall, LL.B, W. J. Unwin, LL D., R. D. Wilson, W. J. Todd, &c. &c. Other references, with terms, sent on application.

WEST BRIXTON, S.—OBERLIN HOUSE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.

Prospectuses of the above forwarded on application. References to Parents of Present Pupils.

School REOPENS September 7.

Term system adopted.

SAMUEL J. WILKINS, Principal.

THE COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, BIRKDALE PARK, SOUTHPORT.

Home comforts. Superior educational advantages. Moderate Terms. Prospectuses and References from the Rev. E. Webster, M.R.C.P., Principal.

SHORTHAND.—PITMAN'S PHONOGRAPHY.—Phonography is taught in Class, at 7s. 6d.; or Private Instruction given, personally or by post, for £1 1s. the Perfect Course of Lessons.

London: 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

MR. COOKE BAINES, RAILWAY COMPENSATION VALUER, &c.,

106, Cheapside, E.C.

Assurances effected. Rents collected. Auction Sales and Valuations for Probate undertaken.

ROCKSIDE SANATORIUM, MATLOCK BANK, DERBYSHIRE. Established 1860, is replete with every convenience for the most skilful application of the Water Cure, and the comfort of its inmates. Terms, from One and a Half to Two Guineas a week. Physician, J. Cash, Esq., M.R.C.S.

For particulars apply to Mr. W. C. Wyles, Proprietor

TETTENHALL PROPRIETARY SCHOOL.

MIDLAND COUNTIES PROPRIETARY SCHOOL COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD MASTER: Rev ROBERT HALLEY, M.A.
SECOND MASTER: EDWARD STEANE JACKSON, Esq., M.A.

The Next TERM will COMMENCE on the 1st AUGUST, when a portion of the New Buildings will be ready for Occupation.

PRESENT TERMS:

For Pupils entering under 14 years of age, 40 guineas.
For Pupils entering above 14 years of age, 50 guineas.

These Terms will be increased Ten Guineas for Pupils entering after August.

COOK'S TOURIST TICKETS for One or Two Months from any date, for PARIS, SWITZERLAND, and ITALY, are the Cheapest. Swiss Tickets are available for any express and ordinary train, are freely recognised by all railway officials, save the traveller from trouble and annoyance, and introduce to first-class at second-class rates. See "Guide to Cook's Paris and Swiss Tour," 1s.; post free, 1s. 2d.

COOK'S SCOTTISH TOURIST TICKETS provide for cheap travelling over the best routes in the country. See "Cook's Scottish Tourist Directory," with seven Maps and 160 pages of Letterpress, 3s. post free.

COOK'S TRIP in September to Emancipated VENICE. See new number of "Excursionist." 2d.; post free, 3d.

Tourist Office, 98, Fleet-street.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The ANNUAL MEETING was held on FRIDAY, the 10th inst.; CHARLES TURNER, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

The following is an epitome of the Report:—

"FIRE BRANCH.

"The progress of the Company, as respects the amount of business effected, has been satisfactory, the returns of duty published by Parliament, on the motion of the Chairman of this Company, exhibiting by far the largest measure of increase which the Company has ever experienced.

"The total net amount of Fire premium for the year, after deducting guarantees, is £414,733 13s.

"LIFE BRANCH.

"Turning now to the Life Branch, it remains to be reported that the progress has been marked by unchecked success. This will be made clear by one or two statistical expositions.

"Taking the four previous quinquennial periods, it is found that the first, from 1815 to 1849 inclusive, commenced with a sum assured for—

Year 1845 of	£23,319 ..	and ended the period with a total sum assured of	£272,796		
The Second, 1850-54					
Do.	1850 ..	95,650 ..	do.	do.	733,408
The Third, 1855-60					
Do.	1855 ..	206,514 ..	do.	do.	1,655,678
The Fourth, 1860-64					
Do.	1860 ..	449,242 ..	do.	do.	3,439,215

And now the first year of the fifth like period, viz., 1865, the Company has granted assurances for £886,663, nearly twice the amount at the commencement of the last quinquennial period.

"If, therefore, the result of the total five years, ending in the year 1869, were to have a corresponding increase with the previous periods of five years each, the amount of business that would be effected in the quinquennial period now running would be more than has ever been on record in any insurance establishment in this country.

"The Directors have likewise to report that the Life funds have increased by the sum of £103,146, the accumulated funds of this department now amounting to £749,458. As an addition of at least £100,000 per annum to these accumulations during the next ten years may now be fairly anticipated, it is within reasonable expectation that during this period the Life funds will approach nearly to £2,000,000 sterling.

"The Directors propose to the Proprietors that a Dividend be declared of 3s. per share, and a Bonus of 4s. per Share, together 7s. per Share, free of income-tax.

"It is a matter of satisfaction to state that after withdrawing the amount of this Dividend and Bonus from the profit and loss account, a credit balance will still remain to that account of no less than £62,076 9s. in addition to the reserve fund, which, by the augmentation of the year, now reaches the sum of £116,913 2s. 10d."

This report was unanimously adopted.

PERCY M. DOVE, Manager and Actuary.
JOHN B. JOHNSTON, Secretary in London.

SOVEREIGN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. (Founded 1845, and empowered by special Act of Parliament.)

The income of the Company from all sources is £100,000.

The amount assured in 1862 was ..	..	£151,065
Ditto	.. 1863 ,, ..	.. 194,152
Ditto	.. 1864 ,, ..	.. 266,450
Ditto	.. 1865 ,, ..	.. 290,920

Agents required in unrepresented places. Apply to the Branch Manager.

J. P. BOURNE, 9 Flora-place, Plymouth.

HOLYLAND'S, 150, Strand, two doors west of Somerset House. — RALPH and SON invite the attention of gentlemen accustomed to wear superior articles of dress to their fashionable articles for the season. SHOOTING and LOUNGE SUITS. Novelties in Trousers and Waistcoats. Holyland's renowned Beaufort Coats, at moderate cash charges. Liveries with economy.—No. 150, Strand.

STARCH MANUFACTURERS TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH.

Used in the Royal Laundry

AND AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDAL, 1862.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.

Exhibition of the Prussian Needle Gun and other breech-loading rifles in Professor Pepper's Lecture, daily at Two and Saturdays at One; Henri Drayton's Musical Entertainments. The Kaleidoscope and Pepper and Tobin's wonderful illusions seen by 150,000 visitors. The Cherubs Floating in the Air, the Modern Delphic Oracle, and Shakespeare and his Creations, with recitals by F. Damer Cape, Esq.; Dugwar's Indian Feats; Lectures by Messrs. King and Stokes; and numerous other Entertainments Admission to the whole, One Shilling. Open from Twelve till Five, and Seven till Ten.

ALEXANDRE'S HARMONIUMS, at five and six guineas—CHAPPELL and Co. recommend these as incomparably the best cheap HARMONIUMS. Alexandre's last medal (1862) was especially for "cheapness combined with excellence of manufacture." Four octaves, with one pedal board, five guineas; five octaves, with two pedal boards, six guineas. An immense stock of all kinds.—At Chappell's, 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S BOUDOIR HARMONIUM (The Queen's Model), as designed and manufactured expressly for her Majesty's private use, in rosewood case, with ten stops and percussion action, thirty-five guineas; also, with fourteen stops and percussion action, fifty-five guineas. These instruments are eminently adapted for boudoirs and drawing-rooms.—CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

ALEXANDRE'S PRIZE EXHIBITION MODEL HARMONIUM for the CHURCH, thirteen stops, four rows of vibrators, and Venetian swell, worked by the heel of the right foot, in oak case thirty-two guineas. A large assortment may be always seen at CHAPPELL and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

BENSON, J. W., by Special Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

BENSON'S WATCHES. Prize Medal, 1865.

BENSON'S WATCHES, sent safe by post.

BENSON'S CLOCKS, manufactured by Steam Power.

BENSON'S SILVER & ELECTRO-PLATE. Prize Medal, 1862.

BENSON'S GOLD JEWELLERY. Novel and Artistic.

BENSON'S ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET. 2d.

BENSON, Old Bond-street and Westbourne-grove.

BENSON'S STEAM FACTORY and CITY SHOW-ROOMS, 58 and 60, Ludgate-hill.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY DUBLIN EXHIBITION, 1865.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY gained the Dublin Prize Medal. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome.

Sold in bottles 3s. 8d. each, at the retail houses in London; by the agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, London, W.

Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

CLARET of the excellent Vintage of 1864, at 12s. per dozen, £5 10s. per half-hogshead, or £10 per hogshead, duty paid.

This wine is pure, pleasant, free from disagreeable acidity, and of sufficient body to improve by keeping.

Hogsheads and half-hogsheads delivered free of carriage to any Railway Station. Sample bottles forwarded where required, or the Wine may be seen at the Cellars.

H. B. FEARON and SON, 94, Holborn-hill, and 145, New Bond-street, London; and Dewsbury, Yorkshire.

CLARET on DRAUGHT, of the excellent vintage of 1864, at 5s. per gallon, in four-gallon and six-gallon casks, each complete with tap and vent-peg.

The wine should be kept in a cool place and the consumption be moderately quick

H. B. FEARON and SON, 94, Holborn-hill, and 145, New Bond-street; and Dewsbury, Yorkshire.

THOMAS NUNN and SONS, Wine, Spirit, and Liqueur Merchants, 21, Lamb's Conduit-street, W.C., beg to call attention to their STOCK of OLD PORT WINE, chiefly Sandeman's shipping (rail paid to any station in England); excellent, sound, maturest wine, 32s. and 36s. per dozen; superior with more age, 42s., 48s., and 54s.; seven to ten years in bottle, 60s., 66s., 72s., and 84s.; vintage wines, 95s., and upwards; good dinner Sherry, 26s. and 32s.; superior, 38s., 42s., 48s., and 52s.; fine old Cognac Brandy, 56s., 60s., and 66s. Price lists of every kind of wine on application. Established 1801.

W. F. THOMAS & CO.'S NEW PATENT SEWING MACHINES,

PRODUCING WORK ALIKE UPON BOTH SIDES,

£5 5s.

6, NEWGATE-ST., & REGENT-CIRCUS, OXFORD-ST., LONDON.

Catalogues free.

NONCONFORMIST ONE PENNY NEWSPAPER

COALS.—By Screw Steamers and Railway.—LEA and COMPANY'S Price for HETTON, HASWELL, or LAMBTON WALL'S-END, the best House Coal, direct by screw steamers, or the Great Northern Railway, is 26s. per ton; Hartlepool, or Wall's-end Seconds, 25s.; best Silkstone (G. Chambers and Co.'s), 23s.; Wharncliffe, 23s.; second-class, 22s.; new Silkstone, 22s.; Clay Cross 23s. and 20s.; Derby Bright, 20s.; Barnsley, 20s.; Tanfield Moor, for Smiths, 20s.; Hartley, 19s.; best small, 13s. Coke, 15s. per chaldron net cash. Delivered, thoroughly screened, to any part of London. All orders to LEA and CO.'S Offices, Highbury, N.; Kingsland, N.E.; Great Northern Railway Coal Department, King's-cross, N.; and 4 and 5 Wharves, Regent's-park Basin N.W. No Travellers or Agents employed.

COALS. — Best Coals only. — GEO. J. COCKERELL and Co.'s price is now 27s. per ton cash for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales—13, Cornhill, E.C.; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars, E.C.; Eaton-wharf, Grosvenor-canal, Pimlico (office next to the Grosvenor Hotel), S.W.; Sunderland-wharf, Peckham, S.E.; and Durham-wharf, Wandsworth, S.W.; and at Brighton.

CAUTION.—The above are the only addresses of G. J. C. & Co.

LONDON and GENERAL WATER PURIFYING COMPANY.

The Water we drink contains organic matter, Infusoria, Fungi, together with various mineral salts. Although sparkling to the eye and pleasant to the taste, it is unquestionably injurious to health and unfit for consumption as an article of diet. Chemistry and the microscope have of late revealed, moreover, that these cannot be removed by ordinary filters; such may render the water clear, but clearness is not indicative of purity. Filtration by ascension through animal charcoal under a peculiar mechanical arrangement, is the only mode by which organic matter as dissolved and contained in impure water can be removed. This is completely effected by the CISTERN FILTER of the LONDON and GENERAL WATER PURIFYING COMPANY, which has received the support of scientific and medical men, numbers of whom use the filters, and have given testimonials of its efficacy. These filters have been adopted in her Majesty's household, by other members of the Royal Family, and in the London military hospitals and barracks. No attention whatever is necessary on the part of servants, &c., under this system, as when the filter is once fixed it remains constant and self-acting.

Dr. Letheby writes, February 18, 1865:—"At the very first I perceived that the principles on which it is constructed are scientifically correct, and now, after a long experience of its action, I find that the operation of it is simple and certain."

Ordinary water when filtered by the Company's filter is incapable of acting injuriously upon lead pipes or metallic reservoirs.

Prices from 30s. to £4 10s. Household filters based on this principle from 12s. 6d. and upwards. The filter in operation, and every information, at the offices, 157, Strand, 4 doors from Somerset House.

PURE WATER AND CHOLERA.

BEFORE the Season gets further advanced, and this fearful epidemic overspreads our land, every Family should be provided with RANSOME'S PATENT STONE WATER PURIFIER, by means of which an ample supply of Pure Water can be obtained without trouble, and at a very small cost. Dr. Snow, Frith-street, Soho, London (author of a work on the Communication of Cholera), says—"It is of great importance that every family should be provided with a good Filter, since the water, not only of rivers, but also that of wells, is liable to become contaminated. I have used one of Ransome's Patent Water Purifiers for some time, and am highly satisfied with its action. Besides rendering the water perfectly clear, by the separation of all the particles, however minute, that are suspended in it, this Filter also removes organic matter which is held in solution."

Apply to the Patentee, 2, Queen-street-place, Southwark-bridge, London, E.C.

Price from Five Shillings and upwards.

FRANKS, SON, & COMPANY,
WHOLESALE TEA DEALERS,
40, QUEEN-STREET, CANNON-STREET WEST, E.C.
"STANDARD TEAS"
(STRONGLY RECOMMENDED)

Composed of a choice selection of teas to combine strength and flavour.

No. 1 Black, at 2s. 10d. | No. 1 Mixed, Green and Black, at 2s. 10d.
" 2 Black, at 3s. 2d. | " 2 ditto, at 3s. 2d.

Supplied in 6lb. and 12lb. Canisters. The prices include Canisters and Carriage paid. Small Tasting Samples supplied gratuitously carriage paid. TERMS—Cash.

THOMAS TURNER (late with the Firm of H. Ogden and Co.), 86, John Dalton-street, Manchester, invites the attention of parties furnishing and others to his New and Well-selected STOCK of CABINET FURNITURE, Carpets, and Curtain Materials, all of Superior Style and Quality.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE,
In Oak and Mahogany.

DRAWING-ROOM FURNITURE.
Complete Suites.

BEDROOM FURNITURE,
Every Requisite.

LIBRARY FURNITURE,
Modern and Antique.

CARPETS AND CURTAINS,
Select Styles.

THOMAS TURNER, CABINET MAKER,
86, JOHN DALTON-STREET, MANCHESTER.

CONVERTIBLE OTTOMANS
FOR CENTRE OF ROOMS,

To form two Settees and two Easy Chairs, a great improvement on the ordinary ottoman. Only of T. H. FILMER and SON, Easy Chair and Sofa Manufacturers, 31, 32, and 28, Berners-street, Oxford-street; and 34 and 35, Charles-street, Oxford-street, W. An Illustrated Price-list free on application.

Field's Patent Self-fitting Candles,
From 1s. per lb. upwards, in all sizes.
Field's Prize Medal Paraffine Candles,
(The Original) 1s. 8d. per lb.

CAPTAIN WHITE'S ORIENTAL PICKLE,
CURRY or MULLIGATAWNY PASTE.
Curry Powder, and Curry Sauce, may be obtained from all Sauce Vendors, and wholesale of
CROSSE and BLACKWALL, Purveyors to the Queen, Soho-square, London.

FURNISH YOUR HOUSE WITH THE BEST ARTICLES
AT
DEANE'S.

DEANE'S—Celebrated Table Cutlery, every variety of style and finish.
DEANE'S—Electro-plated Spoons and Forks, best manufacture, strongly plated.
DEANE'S—Electro-plate Tea and Coffee Sets, Liqueur Stands, Cruets, Cake Baskets, &c.
DEANE'S—Dish Covers and Hot-water Dishes. Prices of Tin Dish Covers in sets, 18s., 30s., 40s., 63s., 78s.
DEANE'S—Papier Maché Tea Trays in sets, from 21s., new and elegant patterns constantly introduced.
DEANE'S—Bronzed Tea and Coffee Urns, with Loysell's and other patent improvements.
DEANE'S—Copper and Brass Goods, Kettles, Stew and Preserving Pans, Stockpots, &c.
DEANE'S—Moderator and Rock Oil Lamps, a large and handsome assortment.
DEANE'S—Gas Chandeliers, newly-designed patterns in Glass and Bronze—three-light glass from 63s.
DEANE'S—Domestic Baths for every purpose. Bath-room fitted complete.
DEANE'S—Fenders and Fire-irons, in all modern and approved patterns.
DEANE'S—Bedsteads in Iron and Brass, with Bedding of superior quality.
DEANE'S—Register Stoves, improved London-made Kitcheners, Ranges, &c.
DEANE'S—Cornices and Cornice-poles, a variety of patterns French and English.
DEANE'S—Tin and Japan Goods, Iron Ware, and Culinary Utensils.
DEANE'S—Turnery, Brushes, Mats, &c., well made strong, and serviceable.
DEANE'S—Horticultural Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden Rollers, Wire-work, &c.
DEANE'S—Harness, Saddles, and Horse Clothing, manufactured on the premises, of the best materia

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND PRICED FURNISHING LIST GRATIS AND POST FREE.

Established A.D. 1700.

DEANE & CO. (46, King William Street), LONDON BRIDGE.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

This delicious Condiment, pronounced by Connoisseurs
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
Is prepared solely by LEA and PERRINS.

The Public are respectfully cautioned against worthless imitations, and should see that LEA and PERRINS' Names are on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors Worcester; Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

TONIC BITTERS.

WATERS' QUININE WINE, the most palatable and wholesome Bitter in existence; an efficient Tonic, an unequalled stomachic, and a gentle stimulant. Sold by Grocers, Italian Warehousemen, Wine Merchants, Confectioners, and others, at 30s. a dozen. Manufactured by WATERS and WILLIAMS, 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, London. Wholesale Agents, E. Lewis and Co., Worcester.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(*Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium*)
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

Recommended by the most eminent Medical Men throughout the world as the safest, speediest, and most effectual remedy for

CONSUMPTION, CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

The invariable purity, uniform excellence, palatableness, speedy efficacy, and consequent economy, of this unrivalled preparation have obtained for it the unqualified confidence of the medical profession, and an unprecedented amount of public patronage.

Its immeasurable therapeutic superiority over every other variety is now universally acknowledged.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:—

Dr. EDWARD SMITH, F.R.S.,
Physician to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Brompton, &c., &c.

"We think it a great advantage that there is one kind of Cod Liver Oil which is universally admitted to be genuine—the Light Brown Oil supplied by Dr. DE JONGH. It has long been our practice when prescribing the Oil, to recommend this kind, since, amidst so much variety and uncertainty, we have confidence in its genuineness."—Extract from *Consumption: its Early and Remediable Stages.*

Dr. LANKESTER, F.R.S.,
Coroner for Central Middlesex, &c., &c.

"I consider that the purity and genuineness of this Oil are secured in its preparation by the personal attention of so good a chemist and intelligent a physician as DR. DE JONGH. Hence, I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is sold only in capsuled IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; labelled with his stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists and Druggists.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD, & CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE.—During the prevalence of Epidemic it is of the utmost importance that the Stomach should be kept free from disorder, and the Blood in a state of purity. Both these objects may be effected by the use of KAYE'S WORSDELL'S PILLS, which remove all noxious accumulations from the system, and build up the health by their purifying and tonic effect.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors. Wholesale Depot, 22, Bread-street, London.

CURE of SEVERE COUGH and COLD by Dr. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—From Mr. T. Johnson, Chemist, Leek:—"An elderly gentleman in this town was a short time since labouring under a severe cold and cough; he obtained from me a box of Dr. Locock's Wafers, from which he derived so much benefit that he now recommends them to all his friends suffering in a similar manner. I could, if necessary, furnish you with numerous testimonials from persons who have derived special benefit from their use." They give instant relief to asthma, consumption, coughs, and all disorders of the breath and lungs. To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice, and have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box. Sold by all Chemists.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR.—CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM maintains its superiority for imparting richness, softness, and fragrance to the Hair, as well as being a most economical article. Price 1s., 1s. 6d., and 6s. Batchelor's Instantaneous Columbian Hair Dye is the best extant, Black or Brown, 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s per packet. Sold by Hairdressers, and at R. HOVENDEN'S, No. 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C. N.B.—Wholesale warehouse for all Hairdressers' goods.

First Class Prize Medal, Dublin, 1865.

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!
GILLINGWATER'S ATRAPILATORY is the best Hair Dye in England. Grey, red, or rusty hair dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural brown or black without the least injury to hair or skin, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute, and by the Proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station in the kingdom, in cases, 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Beware of Counterfeits.

HAIR DESTROYER for removing superfluous hair on the face, neck, and arms. This great disfigurement to female beauty is effectually removed by this article, which is easily applied, and certain in effect. In Boxes, with directions for use, 3s. 6d. each. Sent free to any railway station, and may be had of Perfumers and Chemists, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96), Goswell-road. Beware of Counterfeits.

BALDNESS PREVENTED.—GILLINGWATER'S QUININE POMADE prepared with cantharides restores the hair in all cases of sudden baldness, or bald patches where no visible signs of roots exist, and prevents the hair falling off. In bottles 3s. 6d. and 5s. 6d. each. May be had of all Chemists and Perfumers, and of the proprietor, W. Gillingwater, 353 (late 96) Goswell-road. Sent free to any railway station. Beware of Counterfeits.

TO MOTHERS AND INVALIDS.

NEAVE'S FARINACEOUS FOOD for INFANTS and INVALIDS has been before the public for forty years, and has received the unqualified approval of Drs. Lankester, Hassell, Letheby, Ure, and other eminent medical practitioners; also of invalids and parents who have used this food as a diet for their children. Being entirely pure and unmedicated, it can be confidently recommended as highly nutritious, and superior to anything of the kind hitherto introduced. Sold in 1lb. canisters at 1s. per lb., by the leading chemists and grocers throughout the kingdom. Wholesale by Crosse and Blackwell, Barclay and Co., Sutton and Co., W. Edwards, and J. M. Rendall, London; Thompson and Capper, Liverpool; and by the Manufacturers, Neave and Co., Fordingbridge, Salisbury.

RUPTURES.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette.*

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Fergusson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalene Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer,

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 16s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage 1s. 8d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c. The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d. 10s., to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT, AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXVI.—NEW SERIES, No. 1085.] LONDON: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866. PRICE { UNSTAMPED.. 5d. / STAMPED..... 6d.

CONTENTS.

ECCLESIASTICAL AFFAIRS:
Social Influence of the State-Church..... 669
Ecclesiastical Notes.... 669
The Conscience Clause 670
The First Irish Cardinal's *Levée* 670
Protestantism in Tahiti 671
Religious Intelligence.. 672
CORRESPONDENCE:
Help for the East of London 673
The Currency of Great Britain 673
Foreign and Colonial 674
Foreign Miscellany 675
Life in the Back Slums of London 676
Postscript 677
LEADING ARTICLES:
Summary 678
Administration and Reform 678
The Yarmouth Commission 679
The Cleansing of London 679
Greeting 679
The Atlantic Telegraph .. 680
The Recent Troubles in Jamaica 680
Mr. Eyre's Last Utterances 681
The Reform Movement.. 681
Yarmouth Election Commission 681
University of London.... 682
The Cholera 682
The City Missionaries in the Cholera Districts .. 683
Reports on Metropolitan Workhouses 683
Court, Official, and Personal News 683
Miscellaneous News..... 683
Literature 685

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

SOCIAL INFLUENCES OF THE STATE CHURCH.

II.

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE TOPIC.

THE social organisation of the inhabitants of this country is extremely complex, and it is indispensable to a fair estimate of the effect upon it of any given class of influences that this complexity be taken into account. English society consists of many grades, the relative position of which towards each other is usually determined by more than one cause—often, by several causes in combination. Rank, for instance, prescribes one set of limitations to freedom of intercourse, customary co-operation, and social responsibilities; wealth, another; education, another; moral character, trade occupations, nature of employment, and so on, each of them another. But the circles formed by these several agencies are not kept wholly separate. They intersect one another more or less according to the circumstances, the opinion, or the fashion of the times; and, although the larger groups into which they arrange themselves are very distinct one from another, there is a link of connection between them, narrow as it often is, which serves to constitute of the whole a single community.

One might conceive the possibility of mapping out English society, with at least an approximation to accuracy, upon a sheet of paper. Each of the causes in operation by which social division is effected might be represented by a belt of a different colour running across the sheet from right to left, the topmost standing for rank, the lowermost for pauperism, and every intermediate grade in its supposed relative position to the others, the extent to which it intermingles with others being displayed by the blending of the distinctive colours. At any rate, we may ask our readers to imagine the gradations of society mapped out in some such way. In order to get a broad conception of the dislocation resulting from the State Church, let the map be vertically cut in two, and one side of it pushed up an inch or two above the side with which it previously matched. The effect would be that every belt on one side would be severed by that interval from its corresponding belt on the other, and on passing the finger along it from right to left, it would, in each case, reach a line where it must abruptly drop in order to continue passing over the same colour. All the gradations on one side would be lower down than those of the same kind on the opposite side. In fact, out of one community you would make two, separated by no natural differences, but merely in consequence of an arbitrary misplacement of one-half above the other.

Now, speaking generally, and with due allowance for variations of detail, this shadows forth the sort of division which the Church Establishment in this country superadds to all those which arise out of other causes. It dissevers one half of society from the other, and permanently alters the relation of the several grades of the one moiety to those of the other. It may help us, therefore, to a fuller understanding of our subject, to examine into the precise character of the disturbing force which produces this effect, and into the general mode of its operation.

The first phenomenon presented by an analysis of that mental state which, through all the various classes of society, attributes social inferiority to such as are outside the pale of the Establishment, is that it is almost entirely independent of religious considerations. It is true that the difference between Churchmen and Dissenters arises out of circumstances connected with religion. It is in this region that the rift occurs. But the active force which produces it is not a religious force. There are theological differences between the outside denominations quite as great as any which sever them from the State-Church, but they do little or nothing to alter the relative positions of the classes comprised in each. There are also similar divisions *in* the Church of England, but they do not in the least degree disturb the social standing of those who take part in them. Doubtless, the feuds of the several schools more or less affect social intercourse even within the precincts of the Establishment, but they do not touch any man's class position in society. A Church of England linendraper may be High Church or Low Church, ritualistic or sceptical, without prejudice to his social whereabouts—but should he become a Dissenting linendraper, although all the articles of his theological faith should remain unchanged, he would instantly drop out of the status which had been previously accorded him, and would descend several degrees in the estimate of his neighbours. We must therefore look in some other quarter for the causes which may explain the phenomenon above alluded to.

The first, and perhaps the most potential of them, is the association of religious profession with the sanction or the discountenance of the law of the land. A reverence for public law, as such, happily pervades the whole community. Nourished by what influences it has grown into its present strength, it is hardly necessary to our immediate purpose to inquire. It may not be irrelevant, however, to state that, in common with the most zealous supporter of the State-Church, we account this habitual deference of the English people to legal authority as an inestimable blessing, and we heartily thank God for it. But it is obvious, that when the law sets the seal of its sanction to any particular religious system, it is possible that conscience may prescribe a course of action which clashes with this sentiment of loyalty, and, on that supposition, the highest motives of religion may enjoin us to do what the law of the land views with systematic disfavour. A man will be sometimes called upon to choose between what God expects from him as a Christian and what his country expects from him as a citizen, and it is by his conduct in the latter case that the greater part of society will be apt to judge of him. As a matter of fact, this is so. A Dissenter is regarded as a *quasi* rebel. He might hold views as to truth which the majority might pronounce erroneous without forfeiting his social position—but he cannot, with similar impunity, set at nought the embodied authority of the State without derogating from his character and claims as a citizen. He does that which it is assumed and implied by the law of the land he should not do. He is not a criminal—no; he is not in a political sense guilty of rebellion; but there is a department of thought and action, and a very wide one, in which he withholds allegiance to national authority, and sinks into the position of what the Constitution regards as a wilful anarchist.

We have to remember, moreover, that the stigma which society inflicts on Dissent does not owe its existence to modern reason. It is merely the attenuated form of a traditional sentence much more pronounced in its character. Time *has been* when Dissent was criminal—when the law of the land visited it with penalties severer than those awarded to theft or homicide—when non-compliance with what the law enjoined in relation to the National Church entailed the disgrace as well as the punishments measured out to felony. The Toleration Act rescued us from the latter, but there was always a considerable proportion of the clergy who took care that we should not escape the former. They classed us with Republicans, levelers, Jacobins, infidels. They denounced us as saturated with the spirit of sedition. They preached against us as wilfully disobedient to "the powers that be." They persuaded the Legislature to exclude us from all offices of trust. They stirred up the rabble to hunt us down, and pelt, and maltreat us, as if we were vermin not to be tolerated in decent society. Some of them, *even now*, do their little best to cast scorn upon us as a lawless faction, and disfigure the clerical press with epithets that can have no intelligible meaning but this—that Dissenters are the enemies of their country. The atmosphere of society is laden with the offensive odours which the rampant demon of persecution left behind it—and it is difficult even for educated men to get quite clear of the impression that social degradation is justly due to those who are outside the pale of the Endowed Church.

To the influence of law we must add that of fashion. The Sovereign is placed by the Constitution at the head of the Established Church, and must, of course, be a professing member of it. The Court naturally reflects the lustre it borrows from the Crown. The great territorial nobles follow suit. The upper ten thousand, with very few exceptions, regard connection with the authorised ecclesiastical institution of the kingdom as inseparable from their elevated position. Until comparatively recent times, both Houses of Parliament were closed against Nonconformists. To this day, the great national universities are governed with a view to the interests of the State Church. Is it surprising that, under such conditions, the higher professions gravitate towards it? To belong to the Church is to side with respectability—to dissent from it is to cast in your lot with the vulgar. Accordingly, Dissenters, simply as such, are esteemed inferior. They are, at any rate, usually treated as if they were, and certainly much has been wilfully and deliberately done to make and keep them so.

The consequence is, that English society is divided into two castes—an upper and a lower one—of the first of which the spirit of ecclesiastical ascendancy is a dominant characteristic, and for the last of which scant courtesy is considered not inappropriate. We have put the fact broadly. It is, of course, susceptible of many minor modifications. But such as we have stated is the general social effect of the law-established Church. It has split society into two parts, and pushed one of them relatively higher than the other. We shall see, in future papers, how this central fact operates in disturbing social organisation and development.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

WE are glad to be able to state that the Rev. Henry Richard's "Letters on the Social and Political Condition of the Principality of Wales" have now been published in a separate form. They make a neat octavo volume of rather more than a hundred pages, which may be had bound either in paper or in cloth. During the time that these letters were being originally published we made several references to and quotations from them. Reading such a work in detached parts gives one, however, a very inadequate conception of either its purpose or its value. Looking at it, now, as a whole, we see more distinctly than we saw at the time the precise object of the author, and are struck with the great value of the materials which he has so skilfully collected, and of which he has made such admirable use.

"Patriotism" is a word which has probably been more abused than any word in the English language. It has ordinarily meant, in history, the love of the sins of one's country. Has a flagrantly unjust war been waged? You are not a "patriot" if you do

not defend it. Do the laws of your country press with unequal and unjust incidence on the various classes of society? You are not a "patriot" if you do not uphold them. Is the constitution of your native land written in the blood of martyrs? You are not a "patriot" if you do not admire it. Is any part of that constitution inconsistent with the equal rights of the people? You are not a "patriot" if you attack it. The word "patriotism" has, in fact, been the bugaboo of Tory politics. It has answered the same purpose with respect to the general administration of the affairs of the nation that the phrase "the Church in Danger" has answered with respect to the administration of its ecclesiastical affairs. It has been the "bogey" of grown-up people. The Mrs. Gamps of Cabinets and of newspapers have been particularly fond of it. It was one of the words which the *Times* used to think would settle Mr. Cobden; and we all know how often it has been employed to confound the machinations of the Liberation party. But Mrs. Gamp has not yet frightened us. We know perfectly well that "patriotism" in her mouth is only another word for "myself and my interests," *my* gin and water or *my* communicants' wine at your expense; *my* property protected at your cost; *my* country aggrandised, and some other country made to suffer; in short, for the laws of the Devil carried into practice in all national affairs. And if any one will look through the laws which have been called, by way of convenience, "patriotic laws," he will be able to make a Devil's Statute Book without the smallest assistance from earth around or any place below.

It may seem, after saying this, equivocal praise to add that Mr. Richard is a patriot; but we have written what we have written in order to indicate the kind of patriotism which does not belong to the writer of these letters. Mr. Richard is an impassioned lover of his country, and it is to vindicate her character in the eyes of Englishmen generally that he has published this work. He seeks to prove not that unjust laws are admired, or that the people are enamoured of all kinds of legalised tyranny, but that they are a civilised, virtuous, and religious nation. It may seem strange to say so, but he is prouder of them because he knows this of their character than he would be if they were the most domineering race on the face of the earth. He does prove these facts. And they are facts of peculiar value to Nonconformists. The Welsh are a Nonconformist people. They are not rich, and they are not of high social position, yet they have covered the whole land with edifices of religious worship—a worship remarkable even amongst Nonconformists for its unadulterated purity and simplicity. Nowhere in the world are the means of Christian worship so abundant as they are in Nonconformist Wales. And, as the result, nowhere is the average morality of the native inhabitants so high. These letters, so far as they deal with this subject, which they do with great force and completeness, contain the most emphatic vindication of the argument for the voluntary principle in religion. There is not one of the commonplaces of Church defenders which is not answered by the facts of this book. We hope, therefore, it will be widely circulated amongst English people. And we can say, what cannot be said of all such works, that it is as readable as it is valuable. Before the first letter is finished one gets interested in the subject, and the interest increases as the reader proceeds. At last, it becomes a matter of doubt whether it would not have been better to have been born a Welshman, and whether the Roman, Saxon, and Norman conquests were not, after all, great calamities—whether, in point of fact, if Wales had ultimately conquered England instead of England conquering Wales, we should not have been a much better people than we are? This is a question which we leave the readers of these letters "each for himself and herself"—for this is a lady's as well as a gentleman's book—to decide.

The correspondence between the Archbishop of Canterbury and Earl Granville on the Conscience Clause has not added much to previous information on this subject. It appears that Earl Granville was charged by the Archbishop with having put a different interpretation on this clause than that put by the Committee of Privy Council, of which he was President. The Archbishop endeavours to prove this to be the case. It must be evident to any one reading this correspondence that the Church dignitary and the statesman proceed in their respective arguments on parallel lines. The line of the Church dignitary is that every soul of every child in a parish is entrusted to the clergyman of that parish. That soul is composed, we will say, of Divine materials having no proclivity in its natural state, or by the fiat of its Creator, towards sound Churchmanship. It would never, of its own accord, blossom into a High-Church soul, and never, by mere Divine guidance and by natural intuition, get to believe in the authority of the Church canons. It might possibly, even, in an unwarped state, think that robbing one's neighbours for one's own religion was not in accordance with the spirit of Christianity, or even with common justice. Now, the Archbishop is of opinion that such a soul ought to be carefully trained in Church principles. If it belongs to a little Dissenter, it ought to be educated to believe, at its father's expense, that that father is a "schismatic." The money of the State, the Archbishop holds, is given for such a purpose, and it is the duty of the Church clergyman to use it for that purpose only. It is not enough that he teaches the doctrines of the Bible; for what is the Bible without the Prayer-book and the Catechism? This is the substance of the Archbishop's argument. Earl Granville, on the other hand, being only a statesman, does not see the justice of such doctrines. He has a notion—of course a carnal and degraded one—that all men have an equal right to the protection of their own and their children's consciences. With respect to the particular points of the personal controversy between the Churchman and the statesman, we can only say that the former is as shuffling as the latter is open and candid. We only regret that Earl Granville does not take broader ground, and at once say, what Sir John Pakington says, that no school in which the Conscience Clause is not enforced ought to receive a grant of any kind. It will be found to be impossible in practice to limit the clergyman's abuse of his legal liberty. No privilege of any kind has ever yet been entrusted to State-paid ecclesiastics which they have not abused.

A circular, headed "London and North-Western Railway," and dated from Euston station on the 14th of this month, has reached our hands. It is an address to the proprietors of that railway, bringing under their notice a letter from the Rector of Coppenhall, asking for the aid of the railway company towards building a new church, which he estimates will cost about 6,000*l*. The directors add to this that an enlargement of the burial-ground is also needed, and that its cost is estimated at 1,000*l*. Then follows a paragraph to the effect that as the directors of the company are precluded from applying its corporate funds for such purposes, they have no alternative but to appeal to the proprietors individually; which they do, naming banks at which subscriptions may be paid, and suggesting that it might be convenient that the amount of subscription should be deducted from the next dividend. A form of reply is enclosed, and the circular is signed, "Richard Moon, Chairman." A more flagitious violation than this of the proper functions of a railway company we have never yet met with. These men have no more right to use their corporate influence or the labours of their officers, or to print and post at the company's expense, such a circular for the especial advantage of the Episcopalian denomination than they have to do it for the advantage of the Mormons. What an outcry there would be if the majority of the board were Mormonites! We hope that the next meeting of this company will not pass without a remonstrance against all such proceedings.

The *Clerical Journal* is angry with Sir Morton Peto on account of his speech at the meeting of the Dissenting Deputies, which we have already reported. One point, especially, has provoked its criticism. Sir Morton referred, in proof of the superiority of the Voluntary system in religion, to the free and independent position of the American Episcopalian clergyman as compared with that occupied by such clergymen in England. The *Journal* thereupon, after the "gentlemanly" manner of all Churchmen, says that such a representation is so wholly contrary to the facts, that it hardly knows whether to characterise it as a "known falsehood," and then proceeds to enlarge on the old hobby of "lord deacons." Dissenters have long ago answered all such arguments. But we now have one answer from a Churchman. One Church journal is in the habit of publishing, for the use of its crippled brethren, outlines of sermons for the next Sunday. The outline of last week begins with the words,—"We may remark here on what often occurs in the Lessons, the disjunction of two connected chapters by the intervention of a whole week; for it certainly would be better if this and the eighteenth chapter could be read together in one day." What! a clergyman cannot read a chapter in the Bible, even if he considers it would be to the better edification of the people? And this is freedom! We rub our eyes and see that we have quoted from the *Clerical Journal*.

It will be interesting to many of our readers to know what the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher thinks of the present position of England. In a sermon preached on July 11th of the present year, Mr. Beecher makes the following remarks. Although they are long for these columns, we are sure that we shall be excused for quoting them:—

> I consider that England is more wrong than Europe, in many respects; not in the framework of her Government, but in that which is in a long run more mighty than government itself—the organisation of the Church into the civil structure of society, and that against the wishes and judgments of the vast majority of her people.
>
> Another thing which is to be deprecated is the absorption of land by the rich, so that a very small minority of men own any land in Great Britain. And the number that own land there is diminishing, and not increasing. For to-day England is in this respect the antithesis of what for the last fifty years Holland, Belgium, France, Italy, and Germany have been. Nay, Russia herself, for the last fifty years, and increasingly during the last twenty-five years, has shown a disposition to make her individual citizens landholders. With England it has been the reverse. This is the most fatal symptom in her economy, and it indicates explosion by-and-bye. It betokens a corruption of the wealth-power which cannot bode good to that empire.
>
> The obstinate withholding from the mass of her citizens a direct voice in their own Government, which is wrong even in the earlier stages of civilisation, but which becomes more and more onerous as society advances and becomes more and more civilised, is also a matter to be deplored. Only one man in six is allowed to vote in Great Britain. Five men out of every six, as wise as you are, are denied the privilege of voting there. It is a most monstrous condition of affairs, judged by the present standard of civilisation.
>
> Now, all these things are reformable. There is hope for Great Britain. And I do not think any better of a man for reviling our motherland. And it is not necessary, in order to recognise her faults, that a man should be dead to the nobler associations of a land that has blessed every nation on the globe; that has been more instrumental in the hands of God for the diffusion of constitutional liberty, and Christianity, and vital cleansing civilisation, than any other nation. It is not necessary to be less than proud of one's parentage, or less than jealous of her reputation, because she has her imperfections. And I do not hesitate to say that, while I yield to no man in disapprobation of whatever was wrong on the part of the mother-country in her policy during the late war, or her treatment of us; yet, on the other hand, my heart, and understanding, and scholarly tastes, and moral feelings and enthusiasms, ally me to her, and make me wish that her welfare may become as the waves of the sea, for the work that she has done, and for the power that she has of doing greater work. Therefore it is a matter of rejoicing to me that Great Britain lives in the latitude of reform, in distinction from revolution. If she reforms these evils, she will be saved from the terrible wars that threaten her. If she does not reform them, they will be reformed by explosions and revulsions. She may reform them, and insure her own safety by replacing her present corrupt foundations by foundations of integrity. The time will come when the Church will not be any longer in adulterous connection with the State; for when you ally religion with the State you wed purity to impurity. The power of corrupting religion is greater in the State than the power of purifying the State is in religion. And the great mass of the intelligent common people in Great Britain will vote. Let us hope that these changes will take place quietly and gradually, and not by the penal hand of God in war.

There died last week at Brighton a gentleman, not perhaps known to many of our readers, but, where known, highly and deservedly respected for his public and his private worth. Mr. John Noble was one of the oldest of political and ecclesiastical reformers. He began life as a tradesman in the humblest manner sixty-four years ago this day, and worked his way up to a position of comparative wealth and high respect. In Boston, his native town, he took part in the Corporation reform, was an old supporter of the late John Wilks, and he attained to the highest civic dignity. He was one of the most active of political and ecclesiastical reformers, and a local journal states:—"Church-rates he always strenuously opposed, and was the active organiser of all the contests which ended in the final abolition of Church-rates in Boston, and the consequent demonstration of the power of the voluntary principle so well exemplified in the restoration of the parish church." He was an Anti-slavery, a Peace, and a Temperance Reformer, and an active member and officer of the General Baptist Church at Boston. He left that town six years since to live at Brighton, where he died on Wednesday last. He was one of the representative men of modern middle-class Nonconformity—a man of upright conscience, active zeal, broad views, and unflinching consistency.

THE CONSCIENCE CLAUSE.

The correspondence between the Archbishop of Canterbury and Earl Granville on the subject of the Conscience Clause has been published. Earl Granville, writing under date 30th June, 1866, refers to a speech delivered by the Archbishop at the Annual Meeting of the National Society, in which his Grace had stated that a reply of the noble earl's to a question put to him in the House of Lords was as far as

it went satisfactory, and if ratified by Parliament more would not be required, but that the interpretation put by the noble earl upon the Conscience Clause was at variance with that which had been put upon it by the Committee of Council. Earl Granville, that all doubt might be removed before his successor entered upon his official duties, asks where any interpretation by the Committee of Council differing from his is to be found. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in reply, points to the language of Mr. Lingen, the secretary of the Committee of Council, in his correspondence with the Rev. Mr. Scott, quoting from a letter dated March, 1866, the words—"No child ought to be compelled to receive religious instruction contrary to the professed and declared wish of its parent. It is hardly necessary to add that such compulsion might be applied without the direct use of specific formularies, inasmuch as all that is contained in them might be taught in other words." This passage his Grace understands to imply a prohibition to any clergyman or schoolmaster to explain any part of the Scriptures in conformity with the doctrine of the Established Church, or to touch upon any Christian doctrine incidentally in any other lesson, if any parent chose to require that his child should never be exposed to such instruction. This being the case, either a bondage was imposed upon a clergyman to which no one would voluntarily submit, or the child must be deprived of the instruction which it was the object of the Committee of Council to secure to him.

Your lordship (his Grace continues) seems to proceed upon the assumption that religious instruction will always be confined to the teaching of the formularies; whereas we think that, inasmuch as Christian doctrine is the mainspring and motive of Christian action, a careful and conscientious pastor or master might find occasion at any moment of school hours to inculcate Christian conduct from Christian principles. If he be debarred from that opportunity whenever it may arise, then follows that interference with religious teaching which your lordship declares not to exist in connection with the Conscience Clause. Heartily should I rejoice if Mr. Lingen's statement, as above quoted, could be brought into harmony with your lordship's assurance that the Conscience Clause did not in the least interfere with the religious instruction in our Church schools; but, under my present impression, it seems to me to deal a serious blow to the cause of Christian education in the schools connected with the Church of England.

Earl Granville writes on the 12th July that he cannot perceive the contradiction referred to, and that the passage quoted from Mr. Lingen was the substance of his answer in the House of Lords to the first part of his Grace's inquiry. Mr. Scott's proposal had been to omit the word "doctrine" from the clause, and the letter of the Secretary of the Committee of Council purported to show why that word ought to be retained. The noble earl points out that he had endeavoured to enforce the same argument by reading an extract from the *Church and State Review*, which went to prove that the word "formularies" without the word "doctrine," or some equivalent expression, did not secure the object for which it was worth while to discuss the clause at all. The Conscience Clause assumed it to be possible in a strictly denominational school to give the fullest religious instruction to the children of parents who belonged to the denomination of the school, and at the same time to admit into the school the children of parents who did not belong to that denomination, and instruct them along with the other children in all those particulars which did not cause any religious difference. To show that this is possible, the noble earl refers to the fact that a large if not the larger portion of the managers of National Schools were already doing all that was sought to be imposed upon them by the Conscience Clause; that the Endowed Schools Act of 1860 embodies almost the same words as the Conscience Clause; and that in the scheme for the government of schools, sanctioned almost daily by the Court of Chancery, the conscience clauses are inserted almost as part of a common form. If the trivial and vexatious objections were practised which his Grace imagined Dissenting parents might make under the clause, such objections would simply recoil upon their authors. If their remonstrances were unattended to they must go to a legal tribunal for redress, and those who went into court without a plain and substantial grievance were not likely to take much by their suit. The letter concludes:—

The object of the department responsible to Parliament for the distribution of public money for the purposes of education has been, not to alter the character of the schools of the Established Church, but to enable the Government to extend their benefits to the whole community of districts in which no second school can be maintained.

The Archbishop writes again on the 20th of July, referring to the concluding words of Earl Granville's reply in the House of Lords, in which his Grace says the noble earl distinctly stated that not only did the Conscience Clause not interfere with the religious instruction of the schools, but that it required that no interference should take place with such instruction.

It certainly (he says) never occurred to me that the principle of the Conscience Clause, thus broadly laid down, could be compatible with the power of interference on the part of any parent with the exposition of Holy Scripture in the Bible-class. It is now, however, evident that such is the case, and that I attached a meaning to your words which they were not intended to convey. It appears that a clergyman, by accepting this Conscience Clause, will be bound to abstain from explaining Holy Scripture according to the tenets of the Church of England, or indeed in any way that shall offend the religious views of any Dissenting or unbelieving parent, if required so to do. Under these circumstances, I find myself compelled to retract those expressions of satisfaction with your lordship's answer to which I gave utterance in the House of Lords.

Earl Granville continues the correspondence for the purpose of correcting a misapprehension which seems to exist in his Grace's mind, and states that the official answer (signed by Mr. Lingen, as secretary of the Committee of Council) to Mr. Scott, his (Earl Granville's) reply in the House of Lords, and the present correspondence, had all the same object, viz.:—"To explain that the Conscience Clause inserted in school deeds, in districts where only one school can be maintained, does not restrict the clergyman from giving any religious instruction he may think fit to the children of his flock, or of others who do not object. That it does prevent him from extending such religious instruction to the children of those Dissenters who object to their children being taught that which they believe to be erroneous doctrine."

The paper closes with a letter from the Archbishop thanking Earl Granville for the further explanation of his views, and expressing a hope that the correspondence might be published, as it would give the clergy a clearer idea of the meaning of the noble Earl's words in the House of Lords than they could otherwise have formed.

THE FIRST IRISH CARDINAL'S *LEVEE*.

Cardinal Cullen held his reception at Dublin on Monday. From the circumstance that Holy Cross College, the building in which it took place, is distant a couple of miles from the city, there was no trace of excitement in the streets. The college is an unfinished building, of massive appearance but no architectural pretensions, in the middle of a large plot of ground formerly in the possession of a Dublin theatrical lessee (Jones), who made a figure in his day, and of whose hospitalities even lords-lieutenant partook. For some time preparations have been in progress in these grounds, and a large statue of the Pope in his robes, which some will recollect to have seen in the centre of the Dublin Exhibition last year, was purchased, and placed immediately before the college building. At the last moment, however, the statue was removed within the great wall of the edifice. At the end of this hall the Cardinal Prince's throne had been placed, richly upholstered in crimson. The couches and window appointments were also in that colour. The many flags which depended from the building outside belonged to every variety of Roman Catholic confraternity, and an especially striking grouping of these banners distinguished the main entrance. Throughout the lawn, and along the carriage-drive, flags bearing the Cardinal's arms had been placed, but besides these there was no external ornamentation. At eleven o'clock a.m. the members of the religious communities arrived, each arrayed in the habit of his order. The public flocked into the grounds with them, but at no moment between that hour and five p.m. was the crowd very dense. On Cardinal Cullen's approach there was loud cheering.

His Eminence having been conducted to the throne by the president of the college, the reception began, each person presented passing through an avenue formed by the members of the Catholic University, of Allhallows College, of Holy Cross College, of the Christian Brothers, and St. Vincent de Paul Societies, and a number of fraternities who occupied the lower portion of the hall and the steps of the building. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress attended, and along with them, among other laymen, were—Sir John Gray, M.P.; the Right Hon. W. F. Cogan, M.P.; Mr. J B. Dillon, M.P.; Mr. Isaac Butt, Q.C.; The O'Donoghue, M.P.; and several of the aldermen and town councillors of Dublin. The Roman Catholic bishops present were—Drs. Durcan, Gillooly, Conaty, Walsh, Power, Whelan, Walsh (Ossory), Nuity, Furlong, and McGettican.

An address of the regular and secular clergy having been read by Monsignor Meagher, at the foot of the throne, the Cardinal made his reply, which was spoken, not read.

His Holiness (Dr. Cullen said) had, in determining to promote him to the Roman purple, intended a compliment to Ireland on account of her former and later struggles for the faith. The spirit of revolution was triumphant in every quarter; it had destroyed the power of all the Catholic States. Austria was the last of them, and she had been completely ruined and destroyed. They sought the overthrow of the Pope and the plunder even of the small spot he still holds in Italy. His Holiness was now reduced to a state of wretchedness, and probably he would have to abandon Rome and leave it to the mercy of Italy. The Emperor of the French had very kindly held the hands of the Pope's friends whilst his enemies were taking everything he possessed. Within six months very probably (added the Cardinal) the crisis will come on, and the Pope, having no other State, does not know where to turn his steps. But though they took from him everything he would never consent to compromise one matter of principle.

Several of the confraternities brought sums of money as presents to the Cardinal, to enable him to maintain his station. At the close of the reception his Eminence came forth upon the balcony and blessed the kneeling multitude. During the day the crowd had found recreation in the performance of a number of popular airs by brass bands belonging to various private semi-religious societies, among the rest the recent favourite "Slap Bang," with "The Sprig of Shillelagh," and "The Whole Hog or None."

REPRESENTATION OF PROTESTANT MISSIONS AT PARIS GREAT EXHIBITION.

The Rev. W. Arthur, the President, made an interesting statement on this subject at one of the meetings of the Wesleyan Conference at Leeds. He said:—

All are aware that next spring it is intended by the French Government to hold in Paris a Universal Exhibition, inviting the products of all nations, and it is confidently anticipated that there will be such an assemblage of the nations of Europe and America as has never been, on the continent of Europe at least, before. The Champs de Mars is to be devoted to this great object, and very extensive constructions are growing up, and with the prospect before them the Romish missionaries applied for leave to exhibit such things as would illustrate their missionary undertakings throughout the world. It was at once granted. The French Protestants heard of it, and they applied for leave to exhibit things to illustrate Protestantism. With them it was both a point of honour and an instrument of propagation. Mr. Hocart is behind me, and he knows that one of the stock arguments of a friar's Lenten preaching is this—and very often it comes in the peroration—the Catholic religion shows its glory by its foreign missions; the heretics, the Protestants, have never ventured to send one missionary across the seas. (Laughter) There are millions of intelligent people on the continent of Europe who devoutly believe it, and that it is one of the Divine evidences of the Romish Church that it has missionaries scattered all over the world. Therefore, the Protestants applied for leave to exhibit and prove to the whole continent that there were Protestant missionaries across the seas who were labouring amongst the heathen for the spread of the Gospel. The Emperor accorded the permission at once. (Hear, hear.) It is said that upon this being known the Jesuits at once said, "Well, if the Protestants are allowed to exhibit, we will not," and it was intimated to them that they must. But they insisted that they would not. The report goes on to say that an intimation went forth from the highest authority in Paris to the highest authority in Rome, saying, "They are to exhibit!" So it was settled that the two were to go side by side. But then came the great question, if the French Protestants were to exhibit for themselves, they could make only a very small demonstration; and whether they would be permitted to call the great societies of Europe and America around them, and ask them to unite in one common display, whereby the eye of the Continent might look at once on all that was being done throughout the world by the various Protestant missionary societies. This also was granted. (Hear, hear.) Then whether they would be permitted to have any one to represent them upon the Commission? Yes, if the various Protestant societies would accept it, one member should be put on the Imperial Commission to represent them. Then whether they would be permitted to exhibit books—Bibles, tracts, and specimens of languages, and products of anything and everything showing what they were doing? Yes, all that. (Hear, hear.) Still, a further question, whether they would be permitted to send men to be on the spot to give discourses explaining the objects and the operations? Even that was accorded. (Hear, hear.) Allow me to read to you the conditions as they are finally written. They are these:—

"I. That all the Protestant missionary societies in Europe and America join together to make one general exhibition. The necessary accommodation shall be granted for that purpose.

"II. That the various Protestant missionary societies accept the Committee of the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society as their representative and delegate. If this be agreed to, a member of the said Committee shall be admitted among the Commissioners appointed by Government to regulate and superintend everything pertaining to the exhibition.

"III. That the different societies send all they deem calculated to give an idea of the religious, intellectual, and social condition of the nations among whom they labour; native implements, weapons, dress, produce, both in agriculture and industry, before and since the introduction of Christianity; imitations, on reduced scale, of their pristine and present dwellings; translations of the Bible, books, tracts; journals printed in the stations; works published by missionaries, especially on travels and philology: specimens of the writing of native converts in their respective languages and those of Europe which they have learned; idols and all sorts of curiosities, together with specimens which may throw light on points of natural history."

The Protestants of France at once undertook to raise a building, and expend 1,200*l.* upon it: and they appealed to the societies of Europe and America to join them in the work. The Church Missionary Society was the first to respond, subscribing 200*l.* towards the building. Mr. Forbes, the clergyman from Paris, came direct to our Mission House—our committee was sitting at the time—and they have resolved to subscribe 200*l.* (Hear, hear.) My impression is, that if we were to do what we ought to do, it cannot be done for less than 500*l.*"

Some conversation took place as to the best mode of raising this sum; and it was generally agreed that it would be better to apply to a few wealthy friends of the Church than to take it from the Church funds. One gentleman then gave 50*l.*; and before the meeting broke up seven others announced that they would give similar sums; and two others subscriptions of 25*l.* each—making 450*l.* in all.

PROTESTANTISM IN TAHITI.

The position formerly occupied in these interesting islands by the London Missionary Society is now taken up by the Paris Evangelical Missionary Society, whose agents are compelled to be most watchful and active in counteracting the influence of the Jesuits. It will interest our readers to know that at the present time there are in Tahiti and its dependencies thirty-seven native Protestant parishes, 1,507 pupils in schools, and 3,396 communicants in native Protestant churches. Queen Pomare and nearly all her people still adhere to their faith in the Gospel. A decree making the teaching of the French language in the native schools compulsory has been revoked; and the native teachers, who were ignorant

of French, and who were therefore compelled to resign while the order was enforced, have thereby regained possession of the schools. In January, 1865, a society for the furtherance of primary knowledge among the Protestant schools in the French Protectorate was founded at the residence of Queen Pomare. The Queen's husband is the president of the committee, and the Rev. Thomas Arbousset the vice-president. The committee in their circular state that under the influence of the depressing circumstances which have existed since the London Missionary Society laboured in the field the schools have declined. However, the Rev. Emile Atger and his wife have lately established one which is likely to succeed. It is based on the free principle. Its doors open every day to the children of the locality. The scholars on the register number already 237. The Government has offered a proper and well-situated piece of land, besides adding to that handsome donation a very honourable subvention for the erection of schoolrooms. An able teacher has lately been sent to Tahiti from France to superintend the school and prepare native teachers. Two or three more persons are soon to go out as missionaries to those islands. The Paris Society have just appointed a delegate to visit England for the purpose of soliciting assistance on the part of the Protestant bodies of this country. The delegate in question is M. Arbousset, who has been engaged during the last three years in restoring the mission; and as it was the privilege of the Christians of Great Britain to rescue these islands from the darkness and thraldom of idolatry, it cannot be doubted that they will respond to this appeal. Lord Shaftesbury, the Hon. A. Kinnaird, the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, and Mr. R. N. Fowler, are among the contributors. Donations for the Tahiti mission will be thankfully received by Messrs. Ransom and Co., 1, Pall Mall East.

Dr. Colenso has prohibited clergymen from officiating in Maritzburgh Cathedral who have not his license to officiate in the diocese.

STATISTICS EXTRAORDINARY.—A religious periodical publishes the following business-like account of conversions effected at Sunderland:—Total number recorded from July 15 to August 9 (males, 279; females, 367), 646. Identified with Brougham-street Chapel, 199; South Durham-street Chapel, 13; Deptford and Ballast Hill Chapels, 25; North Circuit Chapels, 56; other places, 37—total, 330. Believers purified, 199; backsliders recovered, 107; sinners saved, 340—total, 646.

PLEDGE AGAINST PEW-RENTS.—The "pledge," which has long been a favourite weapon in the total abstinence and other movements, has at last been applied against pew-rents. The following has been put into circulation by the Free Church Society:—"I, the undersigned, believing that any 'charge' for the means of grace, or for the ordinances of Christianity, and any 'respect of persons' in God's house because they pay, or don't pay, is against God's command in Holy Scripture, and unjust to the poor, engage never to pay any pew-rent so long as I continue a member of the ——— Free Church Society."—*Bath Express.*

CLERICAL MAGISTRATES.—The newspapers have lately rung with the accounts of some severe convictions by clerical magistrates, for offences comparatively trifling against the game-laws. It is from no respect to these gentlemen that we withhold their names, for they are a disgrace to their profession. A clerical friend, himself a magistrate of an eastern county, lately told us that most of his neighbours were clerical magistrates, and that half the business that came before them consisted of infractions of the game-laws. The consequence was, he said, that the poor avoided the Church and hated the clergy, which we can readily believe.—*Christian Observer.*

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF VICTORIA has held its sixth annual meeting, the Rev. W. Fletcher, president for the year, taking the chair. The Rev. W. Moss, secretary, read the annual report, which, commenting upon an unfavourable balance, and the necessity of renewed exertions, mentioned that much was due to English friends, who, in addition to defraying the expenses of the passage of the Rev. A. M. Henderson, the new president of the Congregational College, and his family, had contributed 1,500*l.* to the funds of that institution. The occasion was subsequently celebrated by a public meeting.

LAY SERVICES IN OUR CHURCHES.—A correspondent of the *Christian Times* says he doubts the wisdom of the policy which ignores the services of the laity in the conduct of public worship. He complains of the growing tendency in our Independent and Baptist chapels for ministers to conduct the whole of the service themselves. "The precentor is no more, and deacons have ceased in many chapels to 'give out' the hymns and to make the usual announcements respecting the church-meetings and proceedings. For nearly two long hours ministers are engaged without the slightest relief. Is this suspension of lay assistance desirable and wise? It may be from preceived notions, but I think the dignity of the pulpit and its influence are lessened when aught but prayer and preaching devolve upon the ambassador of Christ."

BUNHILL-FIELDS.—We are sorry to say that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Corporation are not so near to an agreement upon the terms on which the Bunhill-fields ground is to be finally enfranchised and handed over to the Corporation in trust for the public, as some recent paragraphs would lead the public to suppose. There is now a proposal, however, to refer the whole matter to arbitration. We hope the recent changes in the Commission will not have an unfavourable effect upon the negotiations; but we confess we fear they may. While Mr. Walpole was a Commissioner he gave the most unequivocal assurance that the ground should never be disturbed, and, to do the Commissioners justice, they have never expressed any other feeling than that of desire to preserve it intact—only they must have money for it.—*Patriot.*

MORE CHAPLAINS IN NORTHERN INDIA.—An indignant correspondent at Sirinuggur writes to the *Mofussilite* to protest against Bishop Cotton's appeal for the Additional Clergy Fund Society. His lordship [as we stated some weeks ago] has been asking the Punjaub and Delhi Railway for help in supplying more chaplains. "More chaplains!" says the writer; "why there are ten of them up here in Cashmere" (and he goes on to give their names in full) "'denying themselves' in the finest climate and amid the most exquisite scenery in the world, with every luxury enviably cheap around them, while their flocks are grilling down in the plains. But while there are ten parsons for the few Europeans who have the good luck to be able to get up to the happy valley, there is perhaps only a couple left to take care of the sailors and 'mean whites' and such like who need so much looking after in Calcutta."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE RITUALISTIC CONTROVERSY.—Arrangements are in progress for commencing legal proceedings against certain prominent members of the Church of England who have recently adopted what are considered to be extreme Ritualistic practices, more especially in reference to the matter of vestments in the administration of the Holy Communion. The person first to be singled out for attack is the Rev. A. H. Mackonochie, M.A., incumbent of St. Alban's, Holborn; and if the promoters of the suit are successful in his case, they will probably attack the Rev. John Goring, incumbent of St. Paul's, Walworth; the Rev. Warwick B. Wroth, M.A., incumbent of St. Philip's, Clerkenwell; the Rev. Bradley Abbot, M.A., incumbent of Christ Church, Clapham, and others. Already two "Defence Funds" are in active operation, and the suits to be commenced will probably be as hardly fought as any that have ever come before the courts of law. Dr. Stephens will conduct the prosecution.

CATHOLIC AUSTRIA.—"Our own Correspondent" in the *Telegraph*, meeting a number of hale, fresh-coloured Prussian subs in the same railway-carriage with "a dark, handsome, dissipated-looking Austrian officer," thought other causes besides the needle-gun had led to the Emperor's defeat. So thinks a "Catholic" (convert) in the *Tablet*. He went to Vienna, "hoping and expecting great things from a great Catholic Power," and he found "immorality and consequent mental relaxation" among the people, and supineness—"as bad as the old high and dry port wine *régime* of the Anglicans"—among the clergy. He, like Father Klinkowstrom, thinks the Austrians are rightly punished. He was among them for months, and never saw a "benediction," nor could he in all Vienna get an image of Our Lady. The *Tablet* is rather alarmed at its correspondent's energetic indignation. If converts find out that old Romanist countries with Established Churches are wanting in zeal and full of irreligion, they may begin to question the vitality of a creed which bears such poor fruit. So it has a long and laboured article to prove that Austria is no worse than her neighbours. But with 70,000 clergy of the true Church, Austria ought to be a vast deal better than her neighbours; or else it is practically of no importance whether one lives under the true Church or not.

A HIGH-CHURCH COLONIAL BISHOP.—Among the passengers by the Kaikoura is Bishop Hobhouse, who lately resigned the See of Nelson. After seven years' indefatigable labour the Bishop recently made to his synod the painful admission that "he had to behold the failure of almost everything he had planned and cherished." Unfortunately, the Bishop has had himself principally to blame for this untoward result. Personally, he has won the respect of every one, but in his episcopal capacity he has been arbitrary and narrow-minded, a course of conduct which colonists, with their generally liberal notions, could scarcely fail to resent. Bishop Hobhouse has displayed a remarkable munificence to the Church interests of his diocese, by refusing during the whole of his seven years' episcopate to receive the 500*l.* a year stipend attached thereto, and devoting from his private purse no less a sum than 10,000*l.* With such disinterested munificence as is thus displayed, combined with personal qualities that win for him the highest esteem, Bishop Hobhouse's colonial career ought to have been as remarkable for its success as it is for its failure. I allude to it thus fully in the hope that it may serve as a warning against appointing to clerical offices in the colonies men imbued with that are called High-Church principles.—*Letter from New Zealand.*

A CHURCH SECESSION AT ROCHDALE.—One of the most singular results of the passing of an Act of Parliament may now be witnessed at Todmorden—namely, a congregation of 600 persons leaving the old parish church in a body. It appears that the Vicar of Rochdale suffered the old church to go to decay, and nominated his curate to the chapel of ease Twelve years ago the parishioners repaired it, fitted it up for a Sunday-school, and then for a congregation, which was served by a layman, who "read without surplice and preached without gown." This state of things continued until fifteen months ago, when the services of a clergyman in the neighbourhood were engaged, and the duties of the parish church were revived, to the gratification of a large body of the parishioners. Thus there were two churches to one parish, the old church Evangelical party claiming the *status ante quo*, and the new High-Church party asserting the *uti possidetis*. Things remained in this position, the Crown refusing to exercise the privilege of the lapse, and the vicar unable to dispossess the parishioners, until at last the matter was astutely included in some clauses of the above-mentioned Act, in which the old church was handed over to the High-Church party. This Act has just passed, and the other party, by far the most numerous and influential, is turned out. What course they intend to pursue—whether they will migrate into another parish or join the Dissenters—is not fully known; but the event exhibits the first open contest in which a large body of Evangelicals have been compelled to leave the Church of England through the action of the Puseyite section.

THE WESLEYAN REFORM UNION.—The eighteenth annual conference of delegates of the Wesleyan Reform Union was opened on Tuesday morning, in the chapel, Hope-street, Birmingham. The first business was the election of a president, and the choice fell upon Mr. E. Hibberd, of Sheffield. The annual report was read, from which it appeared that the strength of the Union had presented an apparent numerical decrease during the year, the members last year being 10,500, and this year 10,000. Several committees presented their reports, and the various officers were re-elected. The meeting adjourned until evening, when a missionary tea-meeting was held in the schoolroom. The conference resumed on Wednesday morning, Mr. Hibberd in the chair. Mr. Richardson, the secretary, read the proceedings of the previous day, which were confirmed. The members then proceeded to the consideration of the position of the churches of the Union and the circuits. A long conversation ensued, in which Messrs. Neal, Andrew, Lord, and Chamberlain took part. A searching inquiry, they said, had been made into the cause of the decrease in the numbers. This decrease, they were convinced, was more apparent than real. The different churches, as they gradually consolidated themselves, paid more attention to the registers. Several valuable suggestions were made as to the management of them in the future. Mr. Lord moved that it was desirable that there should be a change of name in the denomination, and this provoked a long and animated discussion. The motion was rejected. The other business related to matters of detail in the management of the Union.

Religious Intelligence.

LAMBETH.—The Rev. R. B. Lancaster has resigned the pastorate of the Baptist church, Regent-street Chapel, Lambeth.

MARE-STREET, HACKNEY.—On Thursday, the 9th inst., an interesting meeting was held for the purpose of making a presentation to the Rev. Daniel Katterns, as a testimony of the high appreciation of the church and congregation for his faithful ministry during a period of twenty-two years; and more immediately on the occasion of his recent marriage. The presentation consisted of a handsome clock, and a purse containing 200*l.*, and was accompanied by an address, beautifully illuminated on vellum, and bound in a handsome album. It alluded to the intimate and peaceful connection of Mr. Katterns with the late venerable Dr. Cox, to his faithful ministry for so many years, and to the recent happy occasion of his marriage. Mr. Katterns made a very interesting reply, tracing the origin of his connection with the church, and his subsequent connection there with both in the old and new chapel. The deacons, and several of the members took a part in the proceedings.

JUNCTION ROAD CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—We understand that the Rev. William Roberts, late of Halifax, has accepted a very cordial and unanimous invitation from the Christian friends who worship at the Temporary Congregational Church, Junction-road, Upper Holloway, to become their pastor, and will enter upon his new sphere of duties some time during the coming autumn. At present this religious movement in the north of London is in its infancy, and there is abundant need and scope amongst the increasing population of this suburban district for the labours of an energetic and devoted minister. Operations have already commenced for the erection of a new and commodious place of worship, on an eligible site, with a road all round it, fronting the Junction-road, from the designs of Mr. W. F. Poulton, of Reading, the architect. The church will be in the decorated style of Gothic architecture, with the necessary adaptations to the purposes of Congregational worship. The extreme length internally will be 93 feet, and the width 46 feet 6 inches, except at the transepts on either side, where the width will be 70 feet 6 inches. The accommodation at present to be provided on the ground floor is for about 700 persons, and provision has been made for the erection of galleries, by which about 1,000 persons will be enabled to worship in the building. It is expected that the arched form of ceiling which has been adopted will greatly improve the acoustic properties of the church. The site being much below the level of the road, it is necessary to construct a basement under the church, which will afford ample space for schools, lecture and class rooms, &c. Provision has also been made for the erection at some future time of a tower and spire at the south-west angle of the building. The cost of the new

church, with the exception of the works left to be completed at a subsequent period, will be about 5,000*l.*, and the contract has been undertaken by Mr. Sawyer, of Dulwich. The memorial-stone of the new sanctuary will be laid early in October, and the contractor has engaged to complete it for public worship by the summer of next year.

SHEFFIELD.—The Rev. George Barrans, of Rawdon College, has received an unanimnus invitation to the pastorate of Portmahon Chapel, Sheffield.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE REV. D. A. DOUDNEY.—On Tuesday last a testimonial was presented to the Rev. D. A. Doudney, the editor of the *Gospel Magazine, Old Jonathan,* and other publications. The presentation consisted of a clock and a purse of 400 guineas. The ceremonial was in commemoration of the centenary of the *Gospel Magazine,* and of the rev. gentleman's labours in connection therewith as editor during a period of twenty-six years.

PEMBROKE CHAPEL, CLIFTON.—An iron chapel is in process of erection for the Rev. S. Luke. This movement originates with those of his friends who have removed from the vicinity of Hope Chapel, Hotwells, to Higher Clifton. The want of a Congregational chapel in Clifton has been long and strongly felt, and the rapid increase of the population renders the need more urgent. The character of Mr. Luke's preaching, and the respect in which he is held after thirteen years' residence, render him peculiarly suitable for this position.

LEICESTER.—The quaint old Baptist chapel in Friar-lane, Leicester, has been pulled down, and replaced by a substantial and commodious edifice, at a cost of about 2,000*l.* The accommodation may be placed at 1,000 persons, including 80 children, who have direct address to the schoolrooms from their gallery. The opening services were held on Wednesday last, when sermons were preached in the morning and evening by the Rev. G. W. Conder, of Manchester, to large and attentive congregations. Collections were made at the close of the services, on behalf on the building fund, and about 65*l.* was realised. On Monday there was a public tea-meeting, and last evening the Rev. W. Landels, of Regent's Park Chapel, London, was to preach.

LONGRIDGE, NEAR PRESTON.—Last Friday Mr. Wm. Booth, late a student in the Lancashire Independent College, Manchester, was recognised as the pastor of the Independent church at Longridge, near Preston. At half-past two the first service was opened by the Rev. H. J. Martyn, of Preston, who read a portion of the Scriptures and engaged in prayer. The Rev. J. B. Lister, of Blackburn, then gave an address. The Rev. D. T. Carnson, of Beech House, near Longridge, put the usual questions to the minister and people, to which satisfactory replies were given. The Rev. G. W. Clapham, of Preston, offered an ordination prayer. At six o'clock the people again assembled in the chapel, and the Rev. Professor Newth, from the Lancashire Independent College, gave a charge to the newly-ordained minister. On the following Sunday the Rev. A. Wilson, B.A., of Stockport, preached to the people.

BLACKWOOD, NEAR NEWPORT, MONMOUTH.—The recognition of the Rev. D. Edwards, of Brecon College, took place on the 2nd inst. On the preceding evening, Mr. John Evans, of Brecon College, introduced the service, and the Revs. J. Jones (Brynmawr) and R. Hughes (Beaufort) preached to a most attentive congregation. At ten o'clock on Thursday morning the Rev. J. Thomas (Tredegar) took the devotional part of the service, and the Rev. Professor Roberts, of Brecon College, delivered a discourse on the nature of a real Christian Church. The Rev. H. Daniel, of Cefnerib, asked the young minister the usual questions, which were all answered most satisfactorily. The Rev. W. Edwards, of Aberdare, delivered the ministerial charge. In the afternoon at two o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Jones (Craigybargod) introduced, and the Revs. J. Thomas and D. Hughes (Tredegar) preached. The latter gentleman delivered the usual charge to the church. In the evening, Mr. W. G. Edwards, of Brecon College, introduced, and the Revs. Mr. Davies, Argoed (Baptist), and W. Williams, Abercarn, delivered sermons, which we hope will never be forgotten. Besides the above ministers there were present—Mr. Davies, Maesycwmwr; Mr. Evans, Rock; Mr. Oliver, New College, London; and Mr. J. P. Jones, Manchester.

ENFIELD. — The Chase Side Congregational Church was reopened on the 25th ult., after considerable alterations and enlargement; a fine new organ has also been added. There was an afternoon service on the occasion. The Rev. J. Stribling read the Scriptures and offered prayer, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. G. Wilkinson, of Chelmsford, formerly the minister of the church. His text was, "The Lamb slain from the foundation of the world," and the sermon was listened to by a numerous congregation. At five o'clock some 150 persons sat down to tea in the British Schoolrooms, and at seven o'clock a public meeting was held, presided over by Lord Teynham. After prayer had been offered, the treasurer, Dr. Godfrey, presented his financial statement. Addresses were then delivered by the noble chairman, the Rev. W. M. Robinson, P. Bunnell, Esq., the Rev. J. Stribling, and the Rev. G. Wilkinson. A vote of thanks to the chairman was proposed by the Rev. H. Storer Toms, F.R.A.S., the minister of the church, seconded by Mr. Wakely, and duly responded to. The doxology was then sung, and the Rev. G. Wilkinson pronounced the benediction. During the evening, the choir, assisted by musical friends from other churches in the neighbourhood, sang several anthems and choruses. The treasurer, in his statement, informed the meeting that the whole amount required for the organ, 225*l.*, had been obtained. Some 80*l.* or 90*l.*, however, were required to complete the necessary sum for the alterations. Collections were made, and the proceeds devoted to the alteration fund. The sums received during the day amounted to between 40*l.* and 50*l.* On the succeeding Sunday sermons were preached by the Rev. S. Newth, M.A., F.R.A.S., and collections were made at the close of the services.

ENGLISH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, ABERYSTWITH.—The opening services of the above place of worship were held on Friday and Sunday, the 27th and 29th days of July last, when the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B., of Surrey Chapel, London, and the Rev. Professor Morris, of Brecon Independent College, preached on the occasion. All the services were well attended, and some of them were crowded congregations. On the first day of opening there was a large attendance of ministers, in addition to the general public. The building is elegant and commodious, in the Gothic style, adorned with a tower surmounted by a spire. It is capable of seating 600 persons, and with side galleries, which may be added if required, may be made to hold a congregation of 750 persons. The cost of the edifice is 2,600*l.*, out of which the sum of 1,650*l.* has been already paid. The English Congregational Building Fund has granted a free loan of 400*l.*, to be repaid by ten yearly instalments, so that what is now required is to be raised and dealt with is a balance of 550*l.* The friends immediately connected with the undertaking have displayed most commendable zeal and liberality, and are deserving of the aid of all who wish well to the cause of English Nonconformity in Wales. A real want has been supplied by the erection of this chapel, and there is every prospect that it will answer the expectation of those who have raised it for the glory of God.

WANSTEAD.—On Tuesday, the 7th inst., the memorial-stone of the new Congregational church was laid by James Spicer, Esq., of Woodford. There was a very large and influential assembly of ladies and gentlemen present. The history of Congregationalism in this parish only dates back to the 29th of May, 1865, when a church of the Congregational order was instituted, and the Rev. Benjamin Beddow was chosen as the pastor. The services have been held, and are still continued, in the court-room of the Weavers' Almshouses; but the limited size of the room being inconvenient, the friends are making a spirited effort to obtain a permanent and suitable place of worship, as the population of Wanstead and Snaresbrook already numbers about 3,000. An eligible site of freehold land in the centre of Wanstead has been presented by G. H. Wilkinson, Esq., of the Grove, Wanstead, who, in addition, has also contributed 200*l.* towards the erection of the church. Among the other subscribers is Samuel Morley, Esq., 100*l.* At the late sale of the building materials of the handsome and modern church of St. Luke's, King's-cross, the ground being required for the Midland Railway Company, the promoters purchased many of the available materials on very advantageous terms, and a very elegant Gothic design having been procured, these materials are being used with advantage. At the service on Tuesday the Rev. G. T. Egg, of Woodford, delivered a short address on Congregationalism, after which the memorial documents, in a glass bottle, were deposited underneath the stone by Miss Wilkinson. The stone was duly lowered, and being properly adjusted, was declared by James Spicer, Esq., to be well and truly laid. The Rev. Mr. McAll then offered up a dedicatory prayer. Another hymn having been sung, a large number of visitors repaired to the grounds of G. H. Wilkinson, Esq., where there was a large marquee erected, and a cold collation prepared. The chair was taken by James Spicer, Esq. There were between one and two hundred visitors present, who appeared to enjoy the excellent viands provided. Mr. Wilkins, the financial secretary, read the report, which showed that the estimated cost of the building, exclusive of the spire, was 3,400*l.*, and that it would contain more than 500 sittings. The meeting was then addressed by the Rev. G. Smith, D.D., Poplar; Mr. Ellis, Walthamstow; the Rev. J. Kennedy; Mr. Robinson, churchwarden of the parish; Mr. Walton, from the chapel of Dr. Raleigh; the Rev. J. Foster, Plaistow; the Rev. B. Beddow, Mr. Soper, the Rev. Mr. Hooper, and G. H. Wilkinson, Esq. The secretary at the close announced that the subscriptions had reached the sum of 1,295*l.* 16s.

Correspondence.

HELP FOR THE EAST OF LONDON.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—In the absence of Mr. Kennedy I beg to acknowledge in your columns the sums appended which have been received since your last issue. At a committee meeting held yesterday morning, a general decrease of the pestilence was reported in the several districts more immediately visited, and from the published reports your readers will be thankful to learn that this applies to the whole of the East of London. On the week ending the 11th of August the deaths from cholera amounted to 781, and from diarrhœa to 264; in the previous week there were as many as 1,053 deaths from cholera and 354 from diarrhœa. In the Eastern district alone the mortality was diminished by nearly 300 cases. Over three thousand persons have been struck down during the five weeks that the epidemic has prevailed, all in the East of London with the exception of 225, and many of them leaving widows and children in total destitution. Besides continuing aid to the cases reported in your last, we have relieved during the week 133 new cases; in all these, with one or two exceptions, help has been received from no other source. Though there has been generously placed at our disposal the sum of over 275*l.*, yet the whole will be soon exhausted; we shall need, and could distribute with the greatest advantage, a very much larger sum.

The cases relieved by us are all most needy, and many of them very painful. Thus we are relieving a widow and six children, whose husband, an artisan, was struck down in a few hours, leaving his family without a penny to buy bread. Many similar cases might be given. One poor woman, whose husband is often out of work, generously attended to two poorer neighbours till she closed their eyes in death; she stripped her own bed for the purpose of supplying their wants, and clothed them with under-garments from her own scant wardrobe; she was then seized herself, but having disposed of her own bedding, was obliged to be removed to the hospital. On returning convalescent, she found that all she had lent had been burnt, leaving her in the greatest destitution. It was a great pleasure to relieve this most deserving case. I must not trespass further on your space. Contributions may be sent either to myself or to the Rev. T. Kennedy, M.A., 4, Stepney-green, or to T. Scrutton, Esq., 3, Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street.

Thanking you heartily for the aid you have rendered to the widows and orphans and the afflicted in the East of London,

I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
JAMES BOWREY.

18, Stepney Causeway.

P.S.—Sums received by the Revs. John Kennedy and James Bowrey between August 14th and August 21st:—

Amount already acknowledged, 149*l.* 19 . 2*d.*

Mrs. Staddon, 1*l.*; Henry Robinson and Friends, 18s.; "For the sick and needy," 5s.; Robert Forsaith, 2*l.*; Miss Rutt, 5s.; T. Thornton, 10s.; J. N., 10s.; A Sympathiser in Bermondsey, 5s.; George Bayley, 5*l.*; G. L., 2*l.* 2s.; John Columbe, 5*l.*; Miss Brixton, 5*l.* 5s.; A. Field, 1*l.*; S. S. Sturges, 1s.; E. T. Prust, 5*l.*; Sarah Hasler, 15s.; H. Stokes, 10s.; Miss M. A. Wild, 1*l.* 10s.; Jos. Foster, 1*l.*; Thank-offering for family health, 10s. 8*d.*; George F. White, 5*l.*; Anon. Southampton, 1*l* 10s.; J. H. Matthews, 5*l.*; A Lady in Birmingham, 1s. 6*d.*; Sympathising Friend, 2s. 6*d.*; T. Sand and family, 3*l.* 16s.; Mr. Hobson, 1*l.*; Mrs. A. Hobson, 5s.; Miss Hobson, 5s.; Mr. Dixon, 2s. 6*d.*; F. Knight, 1*l.* 1s.; J. M., 2s. 6*d.*; A Lady and her Pupils, 2*l.* 10s.; C. H., 10s.; Anon., Falmouth, 1*l.*; L. H., 1*l.*; M. A. Barker, 1*l.*; H. W., 5s.; W. R., 2s. 6*d.*; M. H., Warwick, 10s.; Mrs. Perkin, 10s.; Mrs. Spicer, 10s.; Rev. T. Cooker, 2*l.* 5s.; C., 2s.; J. Hunt, 2*l.*; Rev. G. D. Bartlet, 1*l.*; A. H., 3s.; Rev. J. S. Pearsall, 1*l.*; S. S. S. B., 15s.; S Legge and Friend, 7s.; U. S. E., 5s.; F. R. G., 5s.; E. J. B., 5*l.*; E. F., 2s. 6*d.*; "A Churchman," 5s. 6*d.*; Mrs. Hagger, 10s.; R. R. Thomson, 1*l.*; "Attendant of Old Stepney Meeting," 2s. 6*d.*; R. C. J. R., 5s.; E. H., 3s.; J. S. S., 10s; Mary Gee, 10s.; L., 1s. 3*d.*; "Jessie," 2*l.*; W. H. (Swansea), 1*l.*; G. I. T. (Aylesbury), 3s.; E. L., 10s.; M. A. Fortescue, 5s.; E. M. B., 5s.; "In Memoriam," S. M. C., 5s.; Park Chapel (Hornsey) and Sunday-school, 1*l.* 0s. 3*d.*; Margaret Bayes, 5*l.*; Jack W., 1s.; M. J. (Brighton), 5*l.*; J. B. (St. Luke's), 1s.; Trinity Congregational Church, Walthamstow, 5*l.*; Anon. (Paddington), 2s. 6*d.*; Anne Finlay, 5*l.*; Mrs D. Olney, 5*l.*; Independent Chapel, Acton, 1*l.* 10s. 4*d.*; Park Chapel, Hornsey, a few friends after a prayer-meeting, per the Rev. J. Corbin, 4*l.* 3s.; W. M. Cassington, 5s.; A Fatherless One, 1s.; Jessie Bell, 3s.; A Working Man, 1s.; Norland Chapel, per the Rev. John Stent, 4*l.* 5s.; M. E., 1s.; M. J. Gale, 2s. 6*d.*; G. W. H., 2s.; Edward Miller, 1*l.*; Betsey, 5s.; M. B., 2s. 6*d.*; A Widow, 2s. 6*d.*

The following sums have been received per the Rev. E. Price:—Mr. Black, 1*l.*; Mrs. Black, 5s.; A Friend, 2s.; Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, 4s.; Mr. Hoof, 5s.; Mr. Keith, 1*l.*; Mr. Richards (by Mr. Cripps), 5s.; Mr. Hardy, 5s.

THE CURRENCY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—I was glad to see in the *Nonconformist* of the 15th inst., "the currency question in Britain and Germany" brought before your readers. It is in my opinion the most important question that reformers have to deal with; because on this hinges the prosperity or downfall of the country. Parliament seems to be afraid of it, partly because if it was fairly discussed it would lead to such a change in our monetary system as would seriously affect the pockets of the wealthiest members, and partly because very few of our ablest legislators understand it.

To have a clear view of the question we must go back to the commencement of the war with the First Napoleon. At the commencement of that war, wheat, the staple commodity of this country, was selling at about 7s. a bushel. As the war advanced, the price of wheat increased until it reached nearly, if not quite, 20s. a bushel. Other agricultural produce rose in the same ratio. The currency at this time became depreciated from thirty to fifty per cent., estimating the depreciation by the advance in the prices of commodities. The greater part of the national debt (say, in round numbers, 800,000,000*l.*) was contracted in this depreciated currency. This, I believe, was acknowledged by Mr. Vansittart, then Chancellor of the Exchequer; but whether he acknowledged it or not, the fact is sufficiently clear to those who understand the subject.

During the war the Jews were very busy in purchasing gold. They gave for a guinea a 1*l.* note and eight or nine shillings. What could show the depreciation of the note more plainly than this? It was obvious to every man of common-sense. I don't complain of the paper currency. We were obliged to have recourse to it, because the country was drained of its gold to supply the necessities of the war. All that was required, in

justice to the industrious classes, was this, that at the termination of the war the nominal amount of the note should be reduced according to the fall in prices of the *bond fide* property (land and produce) on which it was based. The Government having omitted to do this act of justice to the country, the fundholders, and all who had fixed incomes, were benefited from thirty to fifty per cent., while the farmer and the manufacturer were to the same extent injured.

To put the question in a still clearer light, we will suppose that a fundholder, when wheat was selling at 20s. a bushel, had bought a thousand bushels of that grain, it must have cost him 1,000*l.* *in notes, not gold.* Soon after the close of the war, when the ports were thrown open, the price of wheat fell to 10s. a bushel. The fundholder's 1,000*l.* would then have purchased two thousand bushels of wheat. By the fall in the prices of agricultural produce he was benefited one-half, while the grower of that produce was injured in the same ratio. Could this be right? Could this be justice? Obviously not. The paper currency, it should be remembered, was in itself of no intrinsic value: it was merely a *sign* of value, and all the paper issues were made with reference to the prices of land and produce during the war. When hostilities ceased, the nominal amount of the national debt ought, in my opinion, to have been reduced. If this had been done, the public creditor would not have been injured; because the reduced nominal amount of his stock, with peace prices, would have been as valuable to him as the higher nominal amount with war prices; and it would have enabled the Minister of the day to repeal all the taxes that press upon industry, thus increasing the fundholder's security. For what *is* the fundholder's security? Obviously the ability of the industrious classes to pay the taxes. Deprive them of this ability (and we are now in a likely way to do it), then the fundholders will in vain look for their dividends.

In saying this, I am no alarmist. I always like to look on the bright side of things; but there can be no bright side in our attempting to pay in a sterling currency a debt contracted in depreciated paper. What does Mr. Disraeli say to this?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

D . . . N . . B.

London, Aug. 20, 1866.

Foreign and Colonial.

GERMANY.

THE PRUSSIAN ANNEXATION SCHEME.

At a Cabinet Council on Thursday, Count Bismark succeeded in overcoming the scruples of the King and the resistance of the Conservative section of the Royal family, and on Friday the Royal Message upon the incorporation of Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfort was laid before the Berlin Chamber of Deputies. The preamble to the bill says:—

Prussia did not embark in the war with the intention of acquiring territory. The hostile attitude of the above-named States has required that their independence should cease. It is hoped that, in course of time, the populations of the annexed countries will be thoroughly satisfied with the incorporation.

In bringing in the bill Count von Bismark expressed a hope that the Diet would leave the details of its accomplishment in the hands of the King, who will act with the necessary consideration. The political and administrative institutions of the States annexed were to be preserved intact for the present, and by degrees only to be approximated to those of Prussia. This, he held, was the German mode of unifying States, as opposed to the Gallo-Italian method of at once abolishing the arrangements of acquired territories, and adapting their entire political structure to the foreign fabric of the larger and conquering State. Further communications respecting Schleswig-Holstein would be made after the conclusion of peace.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Temps*, writing on the 15th, says:—

The King presided over the Council to-day. Count Bismark (who is better) has obtained final and irrevocable sanction for the annexations which he will submit to-morrow or Monday to the Chamber. Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfort, will figure in the first batch. These are conquered countries, which will be annexed by the right of war. The Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein and part of the Grand Duchy of Hesse will soon follow. The former will pass to Prussia by the treaty of peace between Austria and Prussia. With regard to the northern part of Hesse its annexation will depend on the negotiations between Bavaria and Hesse. The Grand Duke of Hesse is to be indemnified by a slice of Bavaria. You are already aware that Wurtemberg has made haste to get out of the mess. Herr von Warnbuher signed, the day before yesterday, peace with the King of Prussia by paying, on the part of Wurtemberg, 8,000,000 of florins towards the cost of the war. He left immediately for Stuttgard, leaving Bavaria and Hesse to compound as best they can with Von Bismark. The Bavarian Plenipotentiaries showed some signs of resistance recently, which is attributed here to "news from Paris," but now they are convinced it was nothing but a misunderstanding they will yield to force. With regard to Saxony the Prussian conditions are hard, and one can easily understand how difficult it is for old King John to accept them. It is positively stated that he will abdicate and devote himself to literature. Prince Louis of Hesse, brother-in-law of the Prince Royal, has left without being able to obtain an audience of the King. The influence of Bismark is decidedly greater than ever.

The Committee on the Address of the Chamber of Deputies, in reply to the speech from the Throne, held a sitting on Friday, at which Count von Bismark was present. The Minister stated that the Government agreed with the wishes expressed in the Address relative to German questions. He explained the reasons that rendered cautious proceeding essential in carrying out the annexations, and asked the committee to rely upon the Government not to lose sight of the ambition which must guide the policy of Prussia. Of the three courses that could be adopted, viz., complete annexation, maintenance of the former Princes with participation in their sovereign rights, and partial annexation, the first had been considered as most suitable. The practical requirements of the time were, he added, opposed to the immediate introduction of the constitution for Germany, as voted by the Parliament of 1848.

In Monday's sitting of the Lower House Committee on the bill for the elections to a German Parliament, the Government Commissioner declared that the whole of Prussia would belong to the new Confederation, and that a bill would be drawn up in conjunction with the other Confederate Governments to determine the competency of the new Bund. He further stated that the aim of the Government was to bring about not merely a personal, but a material union of the annexed States with Prussia.

The Committee of the Upper House upon the bill for the incorporation with Prussia of Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfort, have recommended the adoption of the bill without any amendments.

Several of the Liberal organs censure the tardiness of the Lower House in replying to the Speech from the Throne, and for dwelling upon individual differences and party views, instead of fulfilling the expectations of the country by speedily and unanimously expressing joy at the results of the foreign policy of the Government. The committee have adopted the draught address proposed by Herr Virchow. It is expected to be agreed to by the whole House with a majority of about eighteen, should the Polish fraction abstain from voting. The debate will probably commence on Friday next.

It is stated that Prussia will annex no portion of Hesse-Darmstadt. That Duchy will retain all its present territory, but the provinces to the right of the Main will form part of the North German Confederation.

Prussia, it is believed, has restricted her demands for territorial acquisitions in Bavaria to the districts of Lichtenfels Culmbach. The negotiations for peace between the two countries are expected to be completed shortly.

The bill regulating the elections to the German Parliament has been presented to both the Prussian Chambers. It provides that every Prussian of twenty-five, not a lunatic, a bankrupt, or a pauper, shall be an elector, and be eligible for election; that there shall be one member for every 100 000 souls, odd numbers to send one if they exceed 50,000, if otherwise, not; that the voting shall be taken in small subdistricts; that officials may be elected; that elections shall be by ballot, and scrutinised by a person not in office; and that the voting shall be direct. Universal suffrage is, in fact, established, with a reservation as to age—intended, among other things, to avoid questions with the soldiers—and as to education, no Prussian being uneducated.

A grand public dinner was given at Kroll's Gardens on Thursday, in honour of Count Bismark, Von Roon, the Minister of War, and General von Moltke, the Chief of the Staff, who has the honour of having planned the whole campaign. The *Etar* correspondent gives the following account of the festivities:—

The Konigesaal, or King's saloon—a very handsome room, about ninety feet square—was decorated with great taste, and in a manner appropriate to the occasion. There were lofty pyramids of arms surmounted with colossal eagles, fourteen shields, bearing the names of the principal actions; and the portraits of the King, the Crown Prince, and Prince Frederick Charles. A somewhat unusual ornament for a dinner-table was an Austrian shell from the battle of Trautenau, which had been kind enough not to burst, and had reserved itself for this more innocent service. Statuettes of Prussian soldiers belonging to the various arms and divisions of the army were also arranged along the whole length of the dinner-tables. The President of the First Chamber, Count Stolberg Wernigerode, proposed the King's health in a short but eloquent speech, which was received with cheers loud and long from some 800 throats. During the flourish from the orchestra, which immediately followed it, the curtain of the stage at one side of the hall rose slowly, and discovered a colossal bust of the King, adorned with wreaths and flowers, and supported on either side by the busts of the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles. Mrs. Wallner, magnificently attired to represent Germania, then advanced and addressed a poetical prologue to the bust of his Majesty, concluding with—

Germania gives to thee this victor's wreath.

and suiting the action to the word, laid the wreath on the pedestal. M. Seydel, the Mayor of Berlin, proposed the healths of the three guests in an eloquent and somewhat pretentious speech, and the occasion was certainly such as to allow of a rather higher flight than the usual after-dinner eloquence. Toasts followed to the army, and the Prussian people. Count Bismark returned thanks for himself and colleagues in a neat and somewhat humorous speech, and concluded with proposing the City of Berlin. Considering the great opposition which the present Government has always met with in the capital, the toast was well chosen, and will be regarded as another slight evidence of a conciliatory spirit in more important matters.

The negotiations for peace are, it is said, proceeding very favourably. The Prussian proposals, which differ very little from the instructions of the Austrian plenipotentiary, have been sent to Vienna. The treaty of commerce between Austria and the Zollverein remains provisionally in force. Further arrangements with regard to this question are reserved for a later period. Peace will, it is expected, be concluded within about a week. The *Kreus Zeitung* indeed states that it is believed that peace has been concluded between Prussia, Austria, and Bavaria, at Prague.

Orders have been received by the Schleswig-Holstein Government to make preparations for the election of representatives to the German Parliament.

The Czar has addressed an autograph letter to the King of Prussia testifying to the friendly relations between the two States; and showing that Russia favourably entertains the overtures made by Prussia relative to the future reorganisation of Germany.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 18th, thus reports progress as to the progress of the German unity movement in the South, where meetings and addresses against a division of Germany continue to be the order of the day. He says:—

A special party organisation has been set on foot in Wurtemberg and Darmstadt with a view to perpetuate the movement. It assumes the fitting title of the German party, and already includes nearly all the moderate Liberals, together with the most eminent manufacturers and other representatives of the trading community. The University Professors, too, an essential element in German society, have many of them given in their adhesion to the new programme. To-morrow delegates from all parts of Wurtemberg will meet at Plockingen, to determine upon a common plan of action, and combine their efforts with those of their political friends in Baden and Bavaria. But nowhere is the force of attraction exercised by Prussia and the northern union generally more signally manifested than in Darmstadt. Of the citizens of that principality, those living north of the River Main have sent in a good many petitions—now unavailing, in all probability—for direct annexation; while those in the south, knowing Prussia to have limited its absorbing powers to this side the fluvial line of division, as the next best thing, entreat the Grand Duke to secure an immediate admission to the Northern Bund. The opponents of Prussia in the south, so loud and clamorous about eight weeks ago, can hardly succeed in getting up a single meeting or address. Their action is mainly confined to the lower classes and the public *employés*: the former dread the duty of military service so universally enforced in this warlike monarchy; the latter are aware that the Prussian Government, strict, orderly, and exacting as it is, will put a stop to the leisurely and somnolent way of carrying on business rampant in many of the minor States.

Another conscription of 60,000 men, in Prussia, the second within a few months, is being quietly enforced. A large number of guns have been despatched to the Rhine.

Most of the lists of Prussian losses have been published now—at least nine-tenths, it is stated. They comprise the losses in killed, wounded, and missing, in the Bohemian army and in the Main army up to the 2nd inst. They give a total of 2,472 killed, 5 341 severely wounded, 8,885 slightly wounded, and 2,559 missing; together, accordingly, 19,257. Add to this the yield of the lists still due—say, one-ninth—and the entire loss will amount to about 21,400, of which more than one clear third have since returned to duty in their several regiments.

The King of Saxony has accepted the resignation of his redoubtable Minister, Herr von Beust.

ITALY.

It is said that the negotiations for a separate and definitive treaty of peace between Austria and Italy will not take place at Prague, but at Vienna, where General Menabrea, the Italian plenipotentiary, is forthwith expected. It is said that the views of the Vienna Cabinet have somewhat changed, and that there is a disposition to be conciliatory to Italy. Disappointment in Italy is calming down at the prospect of the possession of Venetia. The correspondent of the *Globe* writes—"Florence and Vienna are reported as on the best terms, and indulging in the most polite speeches; and we have received the assurance here that Italy is so confident of the good intentions of her neighbour, that the Italian army will be speedily reduced by 200,000 men."

General La Marmora has resigned his position as chief of the staff, and has been replaced by General Cialdini. He also gave up the post of Minister without portfolio. General Pettinengo, Minister of War, has also resigned, and has been succeeded by General Cugia.

A Florence letter of the 15th, in the *Siècle*, states that very little war material will be found at Verona; the Austrians, profiting by the communications still existing between that city and Vienna, carry off guns, muskets, ammunition, &c. The stores, provisions, and forage, which cannot be removed, are sold at low prices to the inhabitants. This is what is called establishing an accomplished fact. The same paper professes to have received some retrospective details as to the armistice signed at Cormons. "The negotiations lasted fourteen hours! At the last moment everything was near failing, Austria wishing the Tagliamento as the extreme line of demarcation, but at last she yielded. Baron Ricasoli, a few days before the conclusion of the armistice, offered his resignation to the King, who replied to him—'Baron, I do not accept it, for the sole reason that I leave you free to sign the peace or to continue the war.' M. Ricasoli decided to sign the armistice."

A letter from Bassano states that persons politically compromised during the late occupation of the Trent district by the Italians continue to arrive from the territory which has now been reoccupied by the Austrians.

News received at Milan, from Trent, states that General Kuhn, the Austrian commander of that district, ordered the municipality of the Trent to give a public *fête* on the occasion of the birthday of the Emperor Francis Joseph. The municipality, however, declined to obey without written orders to that effect from the Austrian authorities.

A Royal decree has been issued, appointing Prince Humbert honorary President of the Italian Commission of the Paris Exhibition.

Garibaldi has issued the following address to the Italian volunteers:—

You marched against the enemy almost without being organised. Clothed God knows how, and armed still worse, you still marched forward with an enthusiasm inspired by the holiest of causes; and, with the spirit of old seasoned soldiers, you answered the expectations of the King and the country by repulsing the enemy in ten sanguinary combats. The noble victims who strew your glorious path bear witness to the severity of these battles. Chiassi, Castellini, Lombardi, and Bottini, and hundreds besides of our bravest, are no more. It will be difficult to fill up these gaps in our ranks. Your wounded and mutilated comrades are still suffering in thousands, and yet I have not observed amongst you the least indication of discouragement, or a single word of complaint. The imperfect deliverance of your brethren still in fetters has been your only regret; I have heard with emotion but the cry of war in your ranks. During the truce you have been patient and full of zeal. You have been trained to the practice of arms, which was necessary for so many of your younger comrades. I have with pride heard your regrets at a truce which prevented you from pursuing the enemy. And when at the expiration of that truce you received orders to engage in new combats, I found you animated with that kind of joy with which one goes forth to a feast. God bless you! Italy may be proud of you, and if during the months which you will still employ in the exercise of arms, the foreigner does not cease to put forward excessive demands, then, by the side of our brave brethren of the army (I say so under the inspiration of the national conscience), we shall strike off the last links which dishonour this great but unfortunate nation.

G. GARIBALDI.

Headquarters, Storo, August 9.

The following extract from a letter in the *Milan Gazette* is vouched for by the writer as substantially correct, and is in part confirmed by information from other quarters:—

It was said that the Trentino would be obtained by the efficacious support of France, and the public believed it. But the fact was not so. Prince Napoleon went to head-quarters on purpose to exhort against delay in concluding the armistice, seeing that Prussia fully intended making peace with Austria. Ricasoli, on the other hand, insisted on the promise of the Trentino before concluding the armistice, and, while he still held out, news came of the armistice of Nikolsburg. On receiving the telegram Prince Napoleon sent for Ricasoli. "My resignation or the Trentino," said the Baron. To which the Prince, taking the despatch from his pocket, replied, "No, Baron, the alternative is very different; either peace or a single-handed war: read!" The Baron read and gave way. Nevertheless, so strongly did the Ministers insist, that Prince Napoleon promised to get the Emperor to ask Austria for the Trentino, and accordingly, on his return to Vichy, he did get his cousin, albeit most unwillingly, to make the request. Francis Joseph replied by a dry negative. This refusal, although not unforeseen, irritated Napoleon, who wrote in nearly the following terms:—

"I have been so weak as to ask the Trentino of Austria for Italy, and I have received a positive refusal. I have done for Italy more than my friendship for her imposed upon me to do. But if Italy thinks her dignity compromised through her consideration for me, I release her from all engagements towards me. Do not let her think she will be wanting in consideration towards me by acting as her own dignity and her own interests suggest. Let her provide for herself if she thinks that I have not done enough for her."

These words could not but produce a strong impression, and thus is explained the precipitation with which a resolution was taken at the eleventh hour.

It is reported from Ancona that there is great insubordination and disunion in the Italian fleet. The defeat at Lissa has given rise to numberless recriminations and quarrels among the officers.

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR AND THE FRENCH FRONTIER.

The Emperor has received in private audience the Prussian ambassador at Paris, who delivered to his Majesty the reply of the Prussian Cabinet to the French note expressing a wish for the rectification of the French frontier. The Prussian Government declared any such rectification to be inadmissible. His Majesty in reply stated to Count von Goltz that it was in order to satisfy public opinion in France that he had expressed that wish to the Prussian Government. He had considered such a wish just, but acknowledged the fairness of the arguments brought forward by the Prussian Cabinet, and added that the good relations between Prussia and France should in no case be disturbed. In conclusion, his Majesty expressed a hope that Prussia would not overstep the line of the Main. It is said that the decision of the Emperor not to press his demands for territorial compensation meets with the general approval of the people.

The health of the Emperor of the French would appear to be completely restored. On Sunday he paid a visit to the Empress of Mexico at her hotel, and afterwards walked in the Bois de Boulogne. His Majesty was enthusiastically received by the populace on both occasions.

The *Fête* Napoleon on Wednesday was attended by a lamentable accident, or else in other respects it passed off very satisfactorily, though the Emperor was not able to give *eclat* to it by the announcement of any great political success. During a dreadful crush at the Pont de la Concorde, nine persons were killed and fifty others were very much injured.

Measures of disarmament continue to be talked of in France. It is confidently stated that the Minister of War is preparing a decree for the immediate discharge of upwards of 40,000 men in anticipation of the time when they would pass regularly into the reserve. The *Globe* correspondent writes:—

There is no longer any question of war, and now that the French are not to fight the Prussians they seem inclined to kiss them. Bismark would now be as rapturously received in this capital as the Allied Sovereigns and Generals were in 1815. Public feeling tends in the direction of a Franco-Prussian Alliance, which is to force the rest of Europe to keep the peace through all ages, and which is to do for civilisation, humanity, progress, reform, and liberal institutions all that was expected from the great western alliance, which could not stop federal execution in Sehleswig-Holstein.

BELGIUM.

It has been reported that King Leopold has received an autograph letter from the Emperor Napoleon of a very reassuring character. The Emperor declares that it is by no means his intention to annex any portion of Belgium, and that, on the contrary, he would prefer to promote on every occasion the interest of the Belgian dynasty. The *Moniteur*, in denying this report, says:—"This intelligence is erroneous. Although it is true that the French Minister for Foreign Affairs has informed the British Government that France would not demand the fortresses of Marienburg and Philippeville, which are in the hands of a neutral Power, it is not correct that the Emperor has written to the King of the Belgians."

SPAIN.

The condition of Spain is very sad. Narvaez, the Prime Minister, has commenced a reign of terror. The *Avenir National* writes:—

All the liberal journals have been suppressed. The few which survive are contented to borrow from the *Correspondencia*, a little semi-official journal, not political news, but the most insignificant facts. There are no longer either journals or meetings. The public places of amusement are closed at ten o'clock. It is the death of 17,000,000 of individuals. Marshal Narvaez, who sees Europe occupied with the gravest questions, believes that public attention will not trouble itself with his conduct. Every day at Madrid and throughout the Peninsula, especially at Barcelona and Seville, arrests are made and people shot. When night arrives, patrols of the civic guard, carbine in hand, perambulate the streets. All persons that can leave Spain are hastening to do so.

Returning to the subject, the same paper, in another number, also says:—

Private communications are the only means left for learning the state of things on the other side of the Pyrenees. One letter declares that "since the cholera of last year Madrid has not been so empty as at present, people taking to flight in order not to be proscribed, imprisoned, or shot." Spanish refugees have flocked in great numbers to the south of France. Narvaez has again confided the education of the Prince of the Asturias to the Archbishop of Burgos, one of the chiefs of the Ultramontane party. Lastly, the religious orders of monks, Capucins, Carmelites, &c., who have entirely disappeared from the country since 1840, are about to be recalled. The new Government intends to place its support upon bayonets and the clergy. Violence is not a source of strength, and people are not wanting to say that Queen Isabella, who has left the capital for the Basque provinces, at a few leagues from France, will not return to Madrid. Narvaez, under a *régime* which is constitutional only in name, is the absolute master. But what can he do? The Spanish treasury is empty; all industrial enterprises are in a state of insolvency; and the discontent of the populations is extreme. Such a situation cannot last long. It is, everyone must hope, the last convulsion of a long period of political and religious doubt and darkness. France can do much in influencing Spain—happily not by a direct or official intervention, but by a pressure of public opinion. What is taking place in that country is only to be compared to what was seen at Naples under other Bourbons. That tyranny has only to be pointed out to the conscience of Europe for a complete and prompt remedy to be obtained.

AMERICA.

The news by the Atlantic telegraph, which comes down to August 18, is of the most meagre character. We learn that the Philadelphia Convention assembled on the 14th, that harmony prevailed, and that it adjourned on the 16th. We are also told that President Johnson ignores the blockade of Matamoros.

In the ordinary advices, which have been received to August 10th, it is stated that Governor Welles, of Louisiana, has issued an address justifying the assembling of the Free State Convention in New Orleans, and declaring that its opponents had concerted a plan to break it up by force. He states that the rebel feeling of the slaveholding aristocracy is not yet extinguished, and that they seek to retain political power by the same spirit of political violence by which their chiefs sustained their supremacy before the war. If the military be withdrawn he declares the lives of Union men will not be safe. Military law prevails in New Orleans, and the sale of arms and ammunition is forbidden. A member of the Free State Convention has made affidavits, charging the mayor and sheriff with complicity in homicide during the riots.

The inspector of the Freedmen's Bureau reports that the system of contracts enforced by the Bureau is simply slavery in a modified form.

Mr. Davis's health is rapidly declining. His counsel are still endeavouring to obtain his release on bail.

Queen Emma of the Sandwich Islands is receiving much attention from the public functionaries in New York.

The cholera in New York continues to abate.

The Governor-General of Canada has sent to the Canadian Parliament a communication from the Colonial Secretary, advising moderation in the treatment of the Fenian prisoners.

The School Bill of the Government, which was hotly discussed in the Parliament at Ottawa, having been strongly opposed, has been withdrawn, and Ministers were hurrying through the session. Considerable dissatisfaction is felt at the withdrawal of the School Bill, the discussion of which had no other effect than to very much increase the religious antipathies of the Catholics and Protestants of the province.

MEXICO.

Intelligence from Vera Cruz to the 27th ultimo announces that several letters from Santa Anna had been intercepted, and numerous arrests made. Juarez had refused Santa Anna's services on the ground that his presence in Mexico would be an element of discord and weakness.

The *Diario del Imperio* states that the visit of the Empress Charlotte to Europe has for its object to treat personally with France upon important matters pointing to the interests of Mexico. It was rumoured that Maximilian was preparing to leave the country. The Imperialists severely defeated the Liberals before Acapulco on the 22nd of July.

By the Atlantic telegraph, however, we learn that the Imperialist cause was seriously declining—the Liberals having occupied Tampico, Monterey, and Saltillo.

AUSTRALIA.

By the overland mail we learn that the Legislative Council of Victoria, after some bickering, had passed the Appropriation Bill, and General Carey, the acting Governor, had prorogued the Parliament. There was still great bitterness of feeling, and much sympathy was felt for Sir Charles Darling. During the month memorials from various parts of the colony, vindicating the action of the late Governor during the late political crisis, had been forwarded to his Excellency the Acting Governor of Victoria, with the view of being transmitted to the Queen. The *Argus* says that preparations for the Intercolonial Exhibition in Melbourne, preliminary to the great show in Paris, go on very satisfactorily.

From New South Wales it is stated that the Government of the colony had given notice to the Imperial Government of its intention to terminate the contract with the Pacific and Oriental Company for the mail service *viâ* Galle in two years from the present date. The Peninsular and Oriental Company had submitted a proposal respecting a bi-monthly mail to this colony and Victoria for a subsidy of 170,000*l.* a-year; or a fortnightly service for 184,000*l.* Victoria and Sidney favoured the offer. The Government commission to represent the colony at Paris Exhibition in 1867 was actively engaged. A great demand continued for agricultural labourers. Parliament was summoned to meet on the 24th July. The Government were prepared with a large number of bills, and the session was expected to be a long one. The drought had at length broken up, and the colony had been visited by a copious downfall of rain. The coast had been swept by several heavy storms, causing much damage among the shipping.

The South Australian Parliament was engaged with the case of Mr. Justice Boothby. The House of Assembly had adopted an address to the Crown, praying for his removal, on the ground of his having delivered judgments and dicta contrary to the law, and a similar address was likely to be adopted by the Legislative Council. The new Town Hall of Adelaide, said to be the handsomest municipal building in Australia, had been opened with great *eclat*. There were between 800 and 900 present, including the Governor, the Ministry, the members of the Legislature, and all the leading colonists. Over a hundred of the original pioneers of the colony were there, and the Speaker of the House of Assembly said he had surveyed with his own hands the street in which the hall was built. The meeting was throughout of a most enthusiastic kind. During the month there have been several heavy falls of rain, extending all over the settled districts, and to the far north. The news from the latter is of a much more encouraging nature than for a long time back. Country reported on as rich, and land well suited to growth of cotton, sugar, coffee, rice, &c. Efforts were being made to introduce the tea plant. Reports on copper mines continued encouraging. Some large and fine specimens of marble from Macclesfield quarry, distant about twenty-seven miles from Adelaide, had been extracted. Flax, as a new article of export, was attracting attention. Skilled workmen were much needed. Coal has been discovered in Queensland, and gold and silver in the bed of the Hellyer River, Tasmania.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The Crown Prince of Prussia has issued an appeal for the formation of a national institution for the invalids of the late war.

Advices from Japan to the 13th of July state that Prince Nagato had accepted the conditions imposed by the Tycoon.

SCHLESWIG AND DENMARK.—A deputation from Middle Schleswig has left for Berlin to solicit from the King of Prussia that that portion of the duchy should be restored to Denmark.

OUTBREAK IN THE CAUCASUS.—News from Tiflis announces that a part of the province of Daghestan had risen in insurrection. Reinforcements of Russian troops had been sent to the various points where the risings had taken place.

There has been terrible fatality on board H.M.S. Bristol, on service with the African squadron. In about eight months twenty-five men have died, and no less than 142 been invalided or sent to hospital on shore.

According to an Australian paper an exploring party have discovered the remains of the long-lost Dr. Leichardt, who has been most anxiously looked after for so many years.

M. de Montalembert, whose critical state recently occasioned so much anxiety to his friends, is convalescent. So soon as it is practicable he will be moved by easy stages to Switzerland.

The Princess Dagmar of Denmark, who was to have been married to the late Czarewitch, and who is now betrothed to his brother, is to leave Copenhagen at the end of next month, and it is expected that her marriage will take place in St. Petersburg in November.

Running into Debt.—The public debt of the United States in 1861, on the 1st of July, which is the close of their financial year, was only 18 930,797*l.* In 1862 it had risen to 107,127 369*l.*; in 1863 it was 228,915 246*l.*; in 1864, 362,643,852*l.*; in 1865, 2,682,593,022 dols., or 558,873,546*l.*

The Russian Princes on their Travels.—The Grand Duke Alexander has commenced the tour in the interior of the empire which the heir to the throne is always bound to perform. At the same time, his brother, the Grand Duke Alexis, is going round the world with Rear-Admiral Posiet, in order to learn his business in the navy.

The Invasion of Hungary.—General Klapka has written a letter denying the statement that he entered Hungary with 7,000 Hungarian troops, and that he retired after most of the men deserted to the Austrian standard. The General says he entered Hungary with 1,500, and that on hearing of the armistice he recrossed it without the loss of a single man.

Churches Burnt in the American War.—A writer in the New Orleans *Christian Advocate* says that, so far as he has ascertained, between 1,000 and 1,200 church-houses were burned during the war. These churches, he thinks, had cost the people not less than five millions of dollars. In the loss the Methodists were the greatest of sufferers, the Baptists next, then the Presbyterians, the Catholics least.

Negro Emancipation in the West Indies.—The 1st of August being the anniversary of emancipation in the British West Indies, the usual celebration was held on that day by the coloured residents in New York and vicinity. There were speeches, games, gymnastic and acrobatic performances, and other festivities, which were participated in by great numbers of people.

Cannibalism.—Advices from the Pacific state that a boat's crew belonging to the French war-steamer Fulton have been killed, cooked, and eaten by the natives of New Caledonia. The officers and crew of the Fulton, in retaliation, have taken summary vengeance upon the savages, killing every one they could catch in that neighbourhood and setting fire to their villages. Over 150 had been shot and bayoneted, besides those burnt.

Insurrection in Candia.—Advices from Candia state that the Turks have rejected all the demands made by the Cretans. Insurrectionary assemblages have consequently taken place, and the insurgents were already masters of the country districts. They had proclaimed their independence, and displayed the Greek flag together with those of the three protecting Powers of Greece. The Turks were awaiting reinforcements.

Insurrection of Polish Exiles.—Intelligence from Irkutsk states that 1,000 Polish exiles had revolted in that town and ill-treated their officers, afterwards taking refuge in the woods. Several Russian soldiers were killed. An insurrection has also taken place at Soukum-Kaleh, in consequence of a direct levy of taxes. A Russian colonel and several officers were killed. The insurgents also set fire to the town.

New Phase of Religious Belief amongst Maories.—A new religion has, we are told, sprung up amongst the Maories in Waikato, some of whom have decided upon abandoning the Hau Hau fanaticism, and embracing a new religion of which St. Peter is the patron saint. According to another version, the "only result of the change really seems to be that the Virgin Mary has been deposed, and St. Peter elevated to the chief place in Hau Hau affections."

The Wrong Thing in the Right Place.—The *Journal des Débats* contains the following:—"Two days since the *Monde* published a detailed account of some miracles of recent date, and this account appeared at the foot of the front page, which is usually devoted to romances. The selection of this space for a relation of things in which the imagination surely had no part was ill-advised, and many amongst those for whom the *Monde* intended to provide an edifying topic have been scandalised."

A Calumny Refuted.—So far from the drowning crew of the Rè d'Italia, in the naval action at Lissa, having been fired upon by the Austrians, boats were put out from the Erz Herzog Max and the Elizabeth, for the purpose of saving the unfortunates struggling in the water, but were greeted by such a furious fire from the Italian ironclads, that they were reluctantly compelled to abandon their generous enterprise. The officers belonging to both the above-named vessels are deeply hurt and indignant that such a dishonouring report should have been spread by their gallant opponents.—*Vienna Letter.*

The Catholics in South Germany.—In the Catholic tracts of the South the lower clergy have not yet ceased to fan the flames of religious agitation against this Government. Will you believe it, that the priests of Upper Bavaria, although they cannot be ignorant of the prevalence of Roman Catholicism in the two Prussian provinces, have in some instances made the school girls take a solemn oath that they will not swerve from the faith of their ancestors should the country be conquered by the "Lutherans"? To give an impetus to this pious movement, a barren apple-tree near Ratisbon has had the goodness to suddenly clothe itself with leaves. So at least affirms a paper published under the supervision of the Ratisbon episcopal see.—*Letter from Berlin.*

Confederation of British North America.—It is understood that an arrangement has been come to between the British Government and the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Commissioners, with the consent of the Canadian Government and Legislature, as to the details of the scheme for the confederation of British North America, and the Imperial guarantee for the 3,000,000*l.* loan for the projected main railway.

The Fenians in America.—It is hinted in Fenian circles (says the *Chicago Tribune*) that another and more formidable invasion of Canada is in course of preparation. They profess, however, to keep their movements secret this time, and whether there is any truth in the reports (writes the *Times'* correspondent) I am unable to ascertain. The President and General Meade will, however, make short work of such a raid if the Fenians again attempt it. Along the lake sand in northern New York and New England the United States troops are constantly on the alert, and the defence of the Canadian frontier against such incursions has been committed to the especial care of General Meade.

The Famine in India.—The *Calcutta Englishman* of July 11 says it is daily receiving accounts of the fearful inroads of the famine amongst the population of Cuttack, Balasore, and Midnapore; of the strenuous exertions made to meet it by the local officers; and of the apathy displayed by the authorities in Calcutta. It is informed, it says, that a traveller lately passed in a morning's dak twenty-two bodies on the roadside; that he saw three children dead together under one tree; and when, shocked and disgusted with the sight, he interrogated a Government official whom he afterwards met, the only answer he received was, "What can we do? We have no rice—and the relief at command is but a driblet in the ocean of distress and misery around." The *Times of India* says that the timely and copious fall of rain in Eastern India has led to a material improvement in the condition of the various districts. The half-starved ryots are again engaged in the cultivation of the soil with all the energy that remains to them, and the reports received by the Bengal Government regarding the condition of the crops continue most assuring, justifying the belief that all apprehensions of further famine will soon be dispelled.

Civilisation in Georgia.—Our reports from the South contain plenty of justification for General Grant's precaution. A negro accused of murder was lately taken from the hands of the sheriff in Wilkinson Co., Georgia, and his death by burning voted by a mob of three or four hundred of the "citizens." The sentence was carried out after his ears had been cut off. General Woods has accordingly ordered that his accomplice, if arrested, should not be delivered over to the civil authorities. Of course, civil justice administered by a community of this sort is simply a disgusting farce, and we owe it to civilisation to see that no human being, of whatever hue or race, is left to their tender mercies. The commanding officer of two districts in South Carolina has also been compelled to petition for a reinforcement of cavalry, to enable him to protect freedmen from torture. Mr. Johnson, however, says the courts are open, and so they are, but he would be a bold negro who would show his nose in a court in Wilkinson County, Georgia, for instance. The negro lately burned there has his remedy under the Civil Rights Bill, and may either prosecute criminally or sue in damages for assault, battery, and combustion.—*New York Nation.*

Prussian Finance.—A number of important bills have been introduced by Government into the Lower House. One refers to a loan of 60,000,000 thalers,* to be raised partly by treasury bills, partly by stock, at the discretion of the Finance Minister. The bills are to run, at the furthest, only for a year, while one per cent. of the stock is to be repaid from the beginning of 1868. The rate of interest is not mentioned. In submitting the draught of this Act, Herr von der Heydt, the Finance Minister, said that the proceeds were partly destined to be stored up in the Treasury according to the Prussian system, prescribing that some 20,000,000 or 30,000,000 thalers, at least, should be kept ready for instantaneous use, and the rest placed at his disposal, "to provide against contingencies which might arise out of the present war." By another Bill Herr von der Heydt asked that the issue of paper money during the past war be ratified by the House. His statement, that of the 25,000,000 thalers manufactured 11,000,000 only had been issued on the security of goods, pawned by commercial firms during the embarrassments consequent upon the war, was received with cheers as testifying to the solidity of trade in this country.—*Berlin Letter in the Times.*

Austrian Obstinacy.—I do not think the Austrians could have beaten the Prussians in another great battle, but I do believe that the Prussians might have been repulsed in an attempt to cross the Danube and take Vienna, and I am quite certain their position would have become in the last degree precarious had they been compelled to undertake a regular siege of Florisdorf, while it would not have been much better had they tried to overrun Hungary and Styria. Situated as she was, Austria had no course left but submission, but she gnaws her lip as she lowers the point of her sword and asks for terms, and I am much mistaken if there be not in her mind an *arrière pensée* in which she finds some consolation for present discomfiture, and that she looks forward to no distant time for a renewal of the strife, in which, prepared and armed, she can wipe out the memory of Königgratz in blood, and avenge all her disasters. It may be a vain hope; it certainly is an unfortunate aspiration; for, resigning her dreams of hegemony and Germanic Imperialism, and cultivating the arts of peace, Austria has a grand *rôle* to play, in which her success would be greeted with the blessings of a happy and contented people, and with the approbation of the civilised world, in which her glory would be greater and more lasting than if she wore the diadem of a hundred Cæsars.—*Dr. Russell.*

The Pope, the Emperor Napoleon, and Italy.—A letter from Rome in the *Liberté* says:—"On the question of abandoning Rome or remaining there, the Pope has irrevocably taken his determination. He is firmly decided not to quit the capital. 'I am resolved to die,' he says, 'at the foot of St. Peter's chair, in which Providence has placed me, were it even the will of Heaven that I should be without force, without authority, and almost in the hands of Victor Emanuel.' The Pope shows himself satisfied with the autograph letter of the French Emperor which reached him last week, and which he has communicated to his Ministers. In that communication the Emperor makes an appeal to the heart of the Holy Father; his Majesty implores Pius IX. to march in concert with him and come to his aid to surmount the immense difficulties with which both himself and the Papacy are encompassed. The terms of this letter, a certain impress of melancholy to be noticed in it, and the demand of support made by so powerful a monarch as the French Emperor to an old and disarmed man, have made a lively impression on the Pope. 'The Emperor,' said his Holiness to his Council, 'is in presence of events which he cannot control; his intentions are good; our support ought not to be wanting to him.' The relations between the Papacy and the Court of the Tuileries are therefore assuming an intimacy which they never had before." According to a telegram in a Vienna paper, given "under reserve," direct negotiations will very shortly be resumed between the Pope and King Victor Emanuel. "The Pope," it adds, "is said to have announced his resolution to this effect to Count de Sartiges, and Italian plenipotentiaries will shortly arrive in Rome."

Good News from New Zealand.—The whole island not only still remains quiet, but tribe after tribe continue to send in expressions of their desire for peace. They are not always willing to make a formal submission, because of the degradation which such an acknowledgment of being conquered involves; but their future good behaviour is not the less to be depended on because they are not pushed to such an extremity. The Ngaruru, who suffered so severely at General Chute's hands, are among those who have made friendly overtures. Once or twice there have been isolated forays on the East Coast, but they may be regarded more in the light of robberiy than anything else. The entire tone of our relations with the natives is entirely altered, so much so that local magistrates, instead of merely coaxing and wheedling, now begin to pluck up courage and speak with authority, and even the Governor has ventured to threaten punishment and degradation from chieftainship unless the heads of five friendly natives, who were eaten by Hau-Haus last year, were speedily obtained and delivered up—a threat which at once led to the desired result. Five of the natives condemned for the murders of Mr. Fulloon and the Rev. Mr. Volkner were hung at Auckland gaol on the 17th ult. They renounced Hau-Hauism, three professing to be followers of the Romish and two of the Protestant Church, into which latter one of them was baptized the night previously. Most of them stepped firmly, while one protested his innocence, and pathetically apostrophising the distant sunlit slopes, bade farewell to the pakehas, to his own people, and to "this world of light." Strangely enough it fell to the lot of the Rev. Mr. Grace, whose life was so nearly sacrificed at the same time that Mr. Volkner's was, to read over them the burial service. With this dramatic *dénouement* I hope to terminate the record of the East Coast war. I believe the play is played out and the curtain falling.—*Letter in the Times.*

* A Prussian thaler is equal to 3s. 2d. sterling.

LIFE IN THE BACK SLUMS OF LONDON.

Mr. Greenwood continues, in the *Morning Star*, his sketches of the "Cholera Strongholds." He gives the following graphic view of the interior of a dirty public-house in Hare-street, where, though the trade in beer is injured, the publican makes as much profit out of brandy and rum-and-water, recommended as anti-choleraic by some of the faculty:—

An atmosphere foul of reeking sawdust and rank tobacco, and goodness knows what besides, filled the place, and the limited space before the bar was occupied by draggletail women, and shambling, slouchy, fishy-eyed men, chiefly of the coarsest labouring and costermonger order, and at least seven-tenths of them were indulging in the "safe and simple" drinks prescribed by the doctors. They were, however, taking the rum neat—a departure from the prescription, excusable, perhaps, on the ground that it was impossible in such a locality to find pure water to mix with it. Likewise, they were taking it immoderately, as the thick cluster of pewter measures and glasses on the counter went to show. But if such a vague term as "moderation" is given for construing to such folks, what better may be expected? I may consider a glass of beer a moderate quantity to be taken at dinner, while the ballast-getter

of Radcliffe will take a quart of fourpenny with his midday meal, and another quart afterwards to wet his pipe, and still remain sober enough to refute any allegation that may be made as to his immoderation.

If the maritime superstition that whistling a tune will at certain times provoke the rising of a storm might be applied to all other plagues, it would have been no wonder that the one under discussion had arisen and confronted the noisy squalid group there assembled. A puncheon of "fine old vatted rum" was underlabelled, in great chalk letters, "cholera mixture!" There was a placard of the local Board of Health suspended from the same hooks that upheld a flaming show-board concerning somebody's famous "old Tom," while another board concerning the advantages of becoming a member of the Hearts of Elm Burial Club was ominously headed *now's your time*. Cholera was the one prevailing topic. It was solemnly discussed by the purple-faced double-chinned landlady and her barmaid, as the former, with a great dish on her broad lap, was engaged in sorting mulberries for a pie for supper; it was chattered about and wept about by the draggle-tail women whose relatives very possibly had helped to swell the registrar's last week's terrible "returns"; it was argufied by the men with grave sippings of the "mixture" and knowing nods and winks, and noisy talk, and flourishing of dirty pipe-stems, as though it had been a mere Chartist question.

"What I ses is this," exclaimed the noisest ruffian of the company, as he emptied his half-quartern glass and passed the back of his dirty hand across his still dirtier and unshaven mouth; "What I ses is this, we've got it hotter in these parts than anywhere else, and why is it? Why, cos it aint like a district where nobs and swells lives; we're all factories, and breweries, and manufactories, and the rich'uns what belongs to 'em hooks it away at evenings, and goes away to Peckham and them airy parts. What do they care about the smells and that so long as they pulls in the a'pence? We're nothing but a great large muck-bed what they grows their musharooms on—that's what we are. If they had to live here amongst us with their kids and their missuses it would be werry soon altered. Look at the West-end, *they* aint had no cholery. Oh dear, no; and what's the reason on it? Ask Belgravy, and Great Wictoria-street, and them slap-up parts; *that's* what's the reason on it.

The writer afterwards went in the direction of the squalid streets of Westminster, in faith that the hotbeds of disease had been routed out, great improvements made, and the cholera thus warded off. But the change was in the French-polish fashion.

Alighting at Great Smith-street, I found my way to Peter-street, the filthy and thief-haunted, and there were Cook's-court, and Leg-court, and Shepherd's-place, and the Laundry-yard, exactly as of old, except that nearly all of them wore a false front of whitewash that would scarcely bear scratching with the nail without betraying the hideousness beneath. The faith of those whose business it is to look to such matters in whitewash is wonderful. I met a man and his labourer emerging from an alley, the one with a ladder and the other with a great empty pail and a brush. "What have you been doing down there?" I asked. "Polishing of 'em up a bit, sir," said he with a satisfied air; "lime-washed 'em back and front." "But how about the insides?" said I; "how about the rotten floors and the leaky roofs? Pray have you done anything as regards the water closet accommodation? have you enlarged the little cistern that supplies the vast number of people that live up here with water?" "How could I, sir? You can't do all that with lime-wash." "But surely you have other remedies for these things besides lime-wash?" "Oh, yes, sir; there's Condy's fluid, and there's chloride of lime; no fear of anything breaking out while you let us have enough of that sort of thing."

Here is a scene under the shadow of the Abbey, and a short distance from the Houses of Parliament:—

It used to be said that, like Fryingpan-alley, Bluegate-fields, and a few other choice parts of the metropolis, Old Pye-street was a place into which, after nightfall, no single policeman dare venture, and looking in at its mouth at broad noon, it would not be astonishing if the same condition of things still existed. There is no mistaking the haunts of thieves and desperadoes. The inhabitants, or rather the male portion of them, never seem *at home*. During the day-time business is naturally flat with them, and after they have slept off the fatigues of the preceding night they lounge about and amuse themselves till it is time to go to work again; but, though they remain at their own doors, chaffing or horse-playing with their mates and females, it is never in dishabille. Middle-aged thieves, young prigs, and that prevalent specimen of the order, the hulking, lanky, big boy thief—they are coated and capped and booted like firemen on duty at a station, never knowing one minute from another when they may be wanted.

Explore crooked, filthy St. Anne-street, and wonder not so much that it is as why it should be spared. Talk of Bethnal-green, talk of Club-row, and Hare-street, and the courts and alleys to be found in these thoroughfares, there is not one so shocking in its dirt and squalor at St. Anne-street—which is within a couple of stones' throw of Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament. What the water supply of this locality is I cannot say, but judging from the terribly dirty condition of the children, I should be inclined to doubt its abundance. To call them "dirty" children, and then to leave the matter, would be to convey a very inadequate idea of their deplorable appearance. You, my dear madam, may have seen children in a state you would properly stigmatise as disgracefully dirty because their hair was dishevelled and their face in a condition of grubbiness, but I question if you can imagine the standard the dirtiest child in St. Anne-street attains. You would scarcely take it to be a child at all. Its hair is thickly matted, and overhangs its weak eyes; it has no more clothing than a ragged little petticoat and frock, which are as filthy to look at as its skin, which is saying a great deal. But the most remarkable parts of its person are its feet and legs; they are blacker than a negro's.

Yet there are baths and washhouses on a gigantic scale in this very street. In Peter-street, in a quiet looking house he found an infant nursery:—

In the front room, which is a large room, there is a space in the middle railed round like a miniature horse circus, the rail being about eighteen inches high, a netting of string extending from it to the floor. Spread within this ring was first a wool mattress, then an india-rubber sheet, and over all a warm woollen rug. This was where the babies, the tiny things from a month old up to toddling size, disported, and there they were disporting—happy and contented, seemingly, as birds in a nest. Toddling about the room, which was plentifully furnished with comfortable little chairs, were several other little children, all with clean faces and well-brushed hair, and all wearing an ample pink pinafore with the sleeves tied up with a lot of blue ribbon. There were toys to play with, and pictures on the walls, and a swing, and a magnificent rocking-chair, presented by some kind patron; and somehow the decent little woman in charge of them had such a capital way of managing them that they were all as merry as grigs, and in the best of humours one towards the other.

Out of this room you came to one even prettier, for here ranged along the walls were tiny iron cots with white sheets and feather pillows; and this is where the youngsters tired of play were laid to rest of afternoons. There was one so resting now, with an elephant out of Noah's Ark in his chubby hand. The civil young woman took me a little higher in the house, and showed me a lead flat securely railed in, and on one side of which were growing some blooming scarlet runners. This was the babies' playground. She took me to another room which was the bath-room, and the water-closets were here too, but without the very faintest evil smell, a fact accounted for, probably, by the existence of a capacious cistern, as large as many in the neighbourhood that had to duty for any alley of twenty houses. And when I had seen all that was to be seen the civil young woman told me what it all meant.

Five years ago some kind ladies in the neighbourhood, pitying the shocking condition of the little children such as I have endeavoured to describe, and knowing that the mischief arose chiefly out of the circumstance of their mothers being compelled to be out at work from morning till night, laid their heads together and opened this babies' home. They undertook the charge of little children from a month old and upwards from seven in the morning till eight at night, to feed, tend, nurse, and wash them for the sum of threepence per day. And ever since they stuck to the good work, with what blessed result who can tell? The average attendance of children at the nursery, I was informed, is twenty; they have received as many as thirty: and, without doubt, the greater part of these, had they not been snatched from it, would have been shock-headed, black-legged gutter grovellers, like the poor little wretches to be seen all round about.

EX-GOVERNOR EYRE.

The Jamaica papers are engaged in a controversy relating to ex-Governor Eyre. The *Gleaner* says that a memorial is to be presented to the Queen for permission to present him with a testimonial. The *Morning Journal* exults in his departure, and advises that he and his acts be buried in oblivion.

Prior to ex-Governor Eyre sailing from Jamaica, he delivered a farewell address, in which he repeated his conviction that, however defective the evidence may have been in a strictly legal point of view, Mr. Gordon was the proximate occasion of the insurrection and of the cruel massacre of particular individuals whom he regarded as his personal enemies, and that, therefore, he suffered justly.

No impartial person (he says) can, I think, read the report of the Royal Commissioners without coming to the same conclusion. The court before which he was tried was not a court of law, but it was a perfectly legal court. To have issued a Special Commission to try him was wholly impracticable at the time; while to have kept him as a prisoner for future trial would have had a very bad effect, and might have been dangerous in the extreme in the excited and precarious state the country was then in. I believe that it was only through the firmness and decision of the Government in dealing with this case summarily that seditious teachings and the spread of the rebellion were checked. Indeed, in my opinion, the prompt trial and execution of G. W. Gordon had more effect in preventing further risings in other parishes than any of the steps taken by the Government. Mr. Gordon was regarded by the negroes generally throughout the island as an obeahman is by his immediate neighbours, as all-powerful and beyond the reach of ordinary jurisdiction. His trial and execution removed this delusion, and showed that the the authority of the Queen was supreme. Nor was he the only person of better position and education engaged in stirring up and exciting the negro mind. It was absolutely necessary that a stop should be put to this action, and it could only be done by the immediate trial of the chief agitator, and that trial could only take place by court-martial under the then existing circumstances.

Upon Mr. Eyre's arrival at Southampton he was invited to a public banquet, which took place last night. It was preceded by the presentation of an address of welcome, in which the following passage occurs:—

We have unabated confidence in your integrity, your honour, and your public spirit; we feel that you have been sacrificed to circumstances, *as many a great man has been before;* but your fellow-countrymen appreciate you, sympathise with you, and will in every part of England not only honour you in your retirement, but look anxiously for your return to that position of public usefulness in the many directions for which you are so eminently fitted.

In the course of his reply, Mr. Eyre said:—

With you I sincerely deplore that some excesses occurred during the continuance of martial law, but such must always be more or less unavoidable under that condition, and especially when the great extent of country of such a character as that of Jamaica is occupied by a mere handful of troops amidst a numerous and disaffected peasantry. (Cheers.) Had any less prompt or less decisive measures been adopted than those which martial law affords, it is certain that the revolution would rapidly have extended, and in the long run there would have been entailed a far greater sacrifice of human life, a larger destruction of property, and a vastly increased amount of suffering and misery. (Cheers.) Severity in such a case appeared to me to be in reality true mercy. (Prolonged cheering.) At the same time, I can respect the opinion of those who, in sincerity and from good impulses, believed that this severity was continued for a longer period than was necessary as a measure of self-preservation. (Cheers.) To them I would say that whilst they possess much information with regard to the details of the proceedings under martial law which was not before me at the time, they are unable to realise the fearful responsibility which I felt would attach to me had I interfered to stay summary trial by court-martial too soon, and thereby removed that dread of immediate and severe retribution which undoubtedly prevented rebellion from breaking out in other parts of the island. The question as to what was the exact date at which summary trials could prudently be dispensed with must always remain a matter of opinion. I willingly give every credit to those who conscientiously disapprove of the exercise of the full powers of martial law for the entire period during which it existed by statute; but I at the same time claim from them a just regard for the circumstances and considerations which influenced myself. The duty to be performed was a painful and dreadful duty, and for his own sake no man would willingly add one unnecessary moment to its duration. (Cheers.)

About 200 gentlemen, including the Mayor and Corporation of Southampton, the Earl of Shrewsbury, the Earl of Cardigan, the Earl of Hardwicke, and a number of resident noblemen and gentlemen, were present on the occasion. The company then retired to the banquet-room, which was elegantly fitted up for the occasion, and bore conspicuously a banner on which were the words, "Welcome, Eyre." Lord Hardwicke proposed the health of Mr. Eyre, who, in responding, said that what he did was to preserve the lives of the whites and the honour of their wives and daughters. Speeches were also delivered by Lord Cardigan, the Earl of Shrewsbury, and the Rev. Charles Kingsley.

The announcement of the banquet to Mr. Eyre created the greatest excitement in the town. Placards were posted setting forth the opinions of the Royal Commissioners on the ex-Governor's conduct, as well as extracts from Lord Carnarvon's speech in the House of Lords, and it was resolved to have a counter-demonstration. The "indignation meeting" was held last night. Over two thousand persons were present. It was the largest meeting ever held in Southampton. General Tyron presided. Resolutions condemning Mr. Eyre's conduct were carried unanimously. The greatest enthusiasm and unanimity prevailed. The proceedings lasted three hours. Amongst the speakers who were announced to be present were Mr. Slack, from the Jamaica Committee, and the Rev. Newman Hall. There was no disturbance in the town.

Postscript.

Wednesday, August 22, 1866.

LATEST FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

It is stated from Berlin that the rumour published by the *Kreuz Zeitung* of the conclusion of peace with Austria and Bavaria is not confirmed.

The *Nazione* of Florence gives a formal denial to the rumours current here that the resignation of General La Marmora was brought about by foreign influences. The same journal also denies the report that other members of the Italian Cabinet had resigned, and adds that every important decision of the Cabinet Council has always had the unanimous consent of the entire Ministry.

Relative to the Roman question, the *Indépendance Belge* says:—

"We have already had occasion to notice the confusion and despair into which the defeat of Austria and the approaching termination of the French occupation have thrown the Court of Rome. A prolonged indisposition of Cardinal Antonelli, whose interest in the direction of public affairs seem to be constantly decreasing, has further complicated the situation."

The same journal adds:—

"Meanwhile, the 15th of September, the term fixed for the cessation of the occupation of Rome by French troops, is approaching, and nothing definite is yet known as to the probable settlement of that difficulty. The Pope and his council of cardinals have not come to any resolution on the subject, and it is not unlikely that, after the withdrawal of the French forces, Rome will quietly melt away into the kingdom of Italy without any violence."

The *Opinione* of Florence of yesterday's date contradicts the statement of the Vienna *Debatte* that negotiations will shortly be opened between Italy and the Pope.

The *Corriere Italiano* states that Garibaldi had arrived at Brescia, and that the state of his health was alarming.

An official paper of St. Petersburg says that the rising of the Polish exiles at Irkutsk has been suppressed, and that several of the insurgents have been put to death.

MARK-LANE.—THIS DAY.

Moderate supplies of home-grown wheat were received fresh up to our market to-day, a fair proportion of which was new produce. In consequence of the weather being more suitable for harvest work, the trade for all qualities was in a sluggish state, at Monday's reduction in prices. We were well supplied with foreign wheat. The amount of business transacted was very moderate; nevertheless, no change took place in the currencies. Floating cargoes of grain were in fair request, at the recent improvement in prices.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One Line	A Shilling.
Each additional Line . .	Sixpence.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

Advertisers of all classes will find THE NONCONFORMIST a valuable Medium for their Announcements.

The NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

Published by ARTHUR MIALL (to whom it is requested that all Post-office Orders may be made payable), 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Stamped Copies are supplied through the Post-office, direct from the Publishing-office, or by any News Agent, on the following terms, for payment in advance:—

	£	s.	d.
Per Quarter	0	6	6
„ Half-year	0	13	0
„ Year	1	6	0

Unstamped Copies may be had at the Railway Stations, and at the Local Booksellers and News Agents; but an unstamped copy sent by post must have a penny postage-stamp affixed each time of transmission.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"One of your very earliest subscribers" must have been enjoying his holiday of late. The extract from the *Contemporary Review* he has sent us appeared in our columns several weeks ago, with appropriate comment.

"Henry Pitman."—Declined.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1866.

SUMMARY.

THE European news is unexceptionably gratifying to the friends of peace. The definitive treaty between Prussia and Austria will soon be signed at Prague; Austria and Italy seem better to understand each other, and propose to conclude their negotiations at Vienna; and the Emperor Napoleon has abandoned his demand for rectification of the French frontier, and has given to the world the welcome assurance that "the good relations between Prussia and France shall in no case be disturbed," though coupling with it the expression of a hope that Prussia will not, in her annexations, step over the line of the Main. Rumours of prospective large reductions of armaments come from Paris and from Florence—the Italians looking forward to something like friendly relations with Austria, when Venetia is surrendered, and their kingdom has been recognised by the Kaiser. As the war-cloud disappears on the horizon, the Paris Universal Exhibition of next year begins to loom in the distance. It is to be a great cosmopolitan display beyond precedent, a demonstration that "the Empire is peace," and—it is said—an occasion for international congratulation that Europe has ceased to ruin its finances by overgrown military establishments, and has entered on a new career of pacific progress.

Beset by the ultra-royalist members of his own family, and by swarms of princelings from the petty states, the King of Prussia hesitated at the last moment in the necessary work of annexation. But his scruples yielded to the iron resolution of his Minister; and on Friday, Count Bismark announced to the legislature at Berlin that Hanover, Electoral Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfort were to be incorporated with the Prussian dominions, but that their political and administrative institutions were to be preserved for the present, and assimilated by degrees. But between these States a material union is to be fully carried out. Hesse-Darmstadt, out of deference to the Czar, and perhaps the English Royal Family, is spared; Bavaria will have only to yield a corner of her territory; but the people of all the Southern States have commenced a regular and formidable agitation for a Germany one and indivisible, which will embarrass Count Bismark as much as the vassal sovereigns who are still uncertain of their fate. If Prussia should be forced to listen to the overtures of the importunate South Germans to be taken into the new Bund, she will probably have to receive also new proposals from France on the "rectification" question.

In due time the public may hope to derive some advantage from the Atlantic Telegraph, but at present complaints of the want of news by that great channel of communication are as rife at New York as in London. Private commercial messages seem to pay so well that there is no chance for public news. Perhaps when the entire line is perfected from London to New York, general information may be more liberally supplied. We should like to have heard something more about the National Union Convention than that it met, went to work harmoniously, and adjourned. The object of this important gathering was to start a new party formed of the Democrats and moderate Republicans, in support of the Presidential policy of allowing the South to come back without other conditions than a theoretical abolition of slavery, and for the nomination of Mr. Johnson for re-election. We shall be curious to see their "platform"—whether, for instance, they will be content to allow the Southern State laws, making serfs of the negroes, to override the Constitutional Amendment. It is difficult to believe that Mr. Seward, who is an active leader of the new party, would sanction such a policy, and not pleasant to be on the side of such coarse and violent Radical Republicans as Mr. Stevens. But it is probable that in the autumn elections the North will unmistakeably pronounce against any tampering with emancipation, and we have reason to hope that Mr. Johnson will find it needful to modify his views so that they may harmonise with public opinion. It will not be the first time that the right feeling and calm decision of the people of the United States have rebuked both presumptuous officials and violent politicians.

The *levée* of Dr. Cullen, in Dublin, in connection with his appointment as a Cardinal of the Catholic Church, reads like the description of a Pontifical reception in Rome. It is impossible to say how much evil has come to Ireland from the revival of the Ultramontane principles which the new Cardinal personifies. Happily the course of events is likely to teach moderation even to prelates of such high views as Dr. Cullen. The Irish Cardinal does not dissemble his anxiety. "The Emperor of the French," he said, in reply to the address of the Catholic clergy, "very kindly held the hands of the Pope whilst his enemies were stripping him of the patrimony of St. Peter, and now, having reduced the Holy Father to a state of temporal weakness, and all the Catholic Powers willing to assist him being either revolutionised or weakened, the Emperor of the French abandons Rome and leaves the people to the mercy of men who avow the deadliest hatred to the Pope and to religion, and who will not hesitate on the first opportunity, notwithstanding the convention, to seize upon Rome and destroy the Pope's authority. It is very probable that within six months this crisis may come, and his Holiness be reduced to such a condition that he may not know where to turn his steps." Why should the Cardinal conceal the fact that the Pope might remain at Rome in the full exercise of his spiritual authority if he would only refrain from clinging to temporal power?

This is a free country, and within our confines are to be found people who are alike ready to laud the rigour of a brutal despotism, or whitewash the misdeeds of a colonial governor. Like "other great men," as the Mayor of Southampton and sundry of the nobility and gentry of the district declare, ex-Governor Eyre has been misunderstood and persecuted, and they have presented him with an address of congratulation on arriving home after his dismissal from office by the Imperial Government, and with his hands yet reeking with the blood of hundreds of innocent victims. A man thus condemned by her Majesty's advisers, by the Commissioners sent out to inquire into his acts, and by public opinion generally, is "cheered" by his admirers at Southampton "with the assurance of the respect, the attachment, and the confidence of all classes of your fellow-countrymen." It hardly needed a counter-demonstration in that town to counteract so impudent and disgusting an exhibition of sympathy with the excesses of arbitrary power.

ADMINISTRATION AND REFORM.

WHAT a highly-favoured people we are, if we did but know it! How fortunate for us, and for the national interests, that the practical common-sense of the country puts its foot upon the schemes of theorists and crushes them! There has been a clamour for Parliamentary Reform. What are we to do with it when we get it? All constitutional organisation is with a view to good government—if we have the end, why should we quarrel with the means? Our electoral system may be a bundle of anomalies, shocking to the eye of abstract speculation. Be not over-hasty in condemning it—see it in its results! Glance at the course of legislation from 1832 down to the present date! How wise! How beneficent! How successful! In view of it, what must be the impertinent folly of those men who, on mere theoretic grounds, wish to take to pieces and reconstruct the legislative machinery, to the working of which the country is indebted for these satisfactory results? Where is the grievance which Parliament, as now constituted, is unable or unwilling to remove? What more efficient instrument for ensuring good government do men want? A better House of Commons is asked for, or rather a House elected in conformity with juster principles. But what is there for such a House to do which the present House cannot do equally well? Such was the drift of Mr. Lowe's brilliant anti-Reform orations. It was a bold flight to take—but it was for the time being successful. The right honourable gentleman was not answered in the House, at least convincingly. Facts, however, have answered him. Oh that some one who possesses the requisite ability may turn them to account!

"Good government," quoth he. Now, let us take our administrative departments as evidence of it. It cannot be denied that they spend a great deal of money—what is the kind of return the country gets for it? The late war on the Continent has wonderfully enlightened us. Take Prussia, for example. We need not approve of her policy. We need pronounce no opinion on the objects of her war with Austria. We look at her now simply as giving the world some proof of administrative efficiency. Can anything be more instructive on this head than the progress and termination of the recent campaign? Look at her army, organised, disciplined, equipped, during a period, and under the influences, of a long peace. Prussia spends upon her military establishment much less than we do in proportion to its magnitude. She is by no means rich, and her population is considerably below ours. What has she done? She has placed in the field a first-class army, furnished with all the appliances which science could supply, which, in the face of a foe superior in numbers, has marched from Berlin to within a few miles of Vienna, without a single check, almost without a strain upon its administrative machinery. Everything had its place, and everything was in its place, from first to last. There was no break-down—scarcely anything unforeseen, and nothing foreseen that was not adequately provided for. The course of Prussia was one of uninterrupted and easy triumph over obstacles, because the obstacles had been duly measured beforehand, and means devised and kept in readiness for surmounting them. It is, perhaps, the most impressive instance modern history has put before us of thrifty but perfectly efficient administration. Prussia made the very best of her resources—or, in other words, her departments actually did, and did well, what they professed and were commissioned to do.

Now, let us look at home. No one will accuse the nation of parsimony to "the services." The sums we annually spend upon them are extravagant. What do we get for our money? We are told that although the material of our army is good, and its regimental discipline excellent, it is incompetent even for defensive purposes, on account of the utter absence of cohesion between its several parts. We have an army of regulars, a militia, and a body of volunteers—but there is no connecting tie between them. Under existing arrangements, they could not constitute a single, homogeneous, military machine, we do not say for aggression, but even for the protection of our soil and property. Whose fault is this? That of the War Office? But the War Office is nominally under the control of the Secretary of War. Of the Secretary, then? But the Secretary is responsible to the House of Commons. Parliament votes money readily enough—but, owing to the influences which perpetually sway it, declines to insist upon its economical and serviceable expenditure. It sets aristocratic mediocrities over the departments, and the departments remain masters of the position. They devise all manner of plausible ways to spend—but they care not to give back for it money's worth. Why should they? Anything beyond routine is troublesome—gives trouble and makes trouble—why should it be undertaken? The House of Commons better likes to flatter the army than to find out and strengthen its weak points. And so, paying a much higher percentage for our defence, or, as journalists tell us, for the insurance of our national wealth, than any other country in Europe, we have to put up with a system so defective that, in case of an invasion, we are told, our defensive machinery would be comparatively worthless, because the War Office, *alias* the Government, *alias* Parliament, will not be at the pains necessary to put the parts together.

Well, but we are not a martial people. The navy is our true defence. Here, at least, we can show our superiority. Can we? The Duke of Somerset, as First Lord of the Admiralty, had the reputation of great administrative ability. The country has spent upon its fleet upwards of 100,000,000*l.* in ten years. Ten millions sterling a-year voted away, with but trifling inquiry or discussion, with the view of making good the boast, "Britannia rules the main." Think of that for a moment! Think of what might be done with but half that enormous sum, if we chose to apply it to utilitarian purposes. Why, a single year's vote might bring a full and never-failing supply of pure water to every tenement in the metropolis, and a tenth part of it annually might defray the whole expense of distribution and management. That, however, is but one thing of a hundred that might be done to lengthen life, to improve manners, to give freer scope for moral growth, to civilise the yet uncivilised myriads of our population. But we vote it to the navy, and are proud of our vote. What, then, is our navy? Could it keep the sea against the United States? Are we sure it could against France? Ask Sir John Pakington who tells you we have no reserve to speak of. Or if he is thought to be intent on depreciating the work of his predecessor, ask Mr.

Seely,—nay, ask any man whatever who is qualified to give a sound judgment on naval affairs. How many really effective iron-clads have our 100,000,000*l.* obtained for us? How many could we send to sea next week in the unhappy event of war being forced upon us? The truth is, the dock-yards, not the ships, absorb our money. Gigantic vested interests baffle the best-intentioned Minister. Tories and Whigs are alike twisted round the thumb of the department, and Parliament takes care not to disturb the system.

Just now there is a great outcry against vestries, and not without reason. The cholera is come, and we are made aware that these parochial bodies, like their superiors, are skilled in the art of "How not to do it." The vestries, said Mr. Hardy, are this year on their good behaviour—if they will not discharge the duties entrusted to them, their powers must be devolved on some body who will. Now, apply this sort of declaration to the House of Commons. They are the guardians of our great public interests. If, then, they spend most prodigal sums upon our army, and we cannot rely upon it, upon our navy, and we have no reserve, upon our civil departments, and we are mortified on all hands by jobs—if we are obstructed everywhere by vested interests, fleeced and tyrannised over by companies, fed and fattened upon by official cliques—if our great cities are disgracefully managed, our sanitary laws set at nought, and our Government at once pretentious and inefficient in regard to the main ends of government—surely, the remedy is to find a House of Commons strong enough, from direct contact with the great body of the people, to grapple with these administrative evils, and put them down once for all. We are ruled, or, rather, we are misruled, by the departments. Parliament knows it, and lets it be so. Let none pretend, in face of the facts which have just come to public notice, that there is no need of Parliamentary Reform.

THE YARMOUTH COMMISSION.

A BEAUTIFUL specimen of the system by which members are returned to the House of Commons by, it is to be feared, not a few of the borough constituencies, is being presented to the public by the evidence given before the Yarmouth Election Commission now sitting in that place. Yarmouth is an old and seemingly incorrigible sinner. Its corrupt practices are said to be the growth of a century at least. It has hardly ever known a pure election. It returns two members to Parliament, and it seems to be a matter of smaller consequence to the constituency whether they be Liberal or Conservative, than whether they have much or little money to spend. Of course, there is always a contest at Yarmouth. There was at the General Election last year. The candidates were, on the Tory side, Sir Edmund Lacon, a large brewer in the town, and Mr. Goodson, Chairman of the Great Eastern Railway; and on the Liberal side, Mr. Brogden and Mr. Marshman, the latter of whom, however, foreseeing clearly enough with what sort of arms the battle must be fought and the victory won, retired four days before the day for polling. His position was not long vacant. Mr. Vanderbyl succeeded him as candidate, and at the close of a hot struggle the choice of the electors was said to have fallen on the two Conservatives. A petition followed, and the Committee appointed to try its merits reported, that "corrupt practices had prevailed at the election," though they could not trace them to the sitting members or their agents. Whereupon a Commission was appointed to investigate the matter, and the public is in consequence being edified by a series of curious and very disgusting disclosures.

It would seem that the Yarmouth Conservatives understand their business thoroughly, which, considering the long practice they have had, is not a matter for astonishment. Their candidates, or the election committees which act on their behalf, divide the duties and operations of the occasion into two classes, and organise distinct machinery with a view to each. There is the "legal" agent, who manages all the legitimate business, and whose accounts, of course, go before the auditor. He has to deal with the uncorrupt portion of the constituency, and bring to bear upon their choice all the legitimate influences within his reach. Of necessity, he has his staff of subordinates under him, and naturally they report to him, as they ferret them out, the "doubtful" voters, or, as it was said of them, those who are "uneasy in their mind." But there was also an "illegal agent," who had under him a band of congenial assistants, who, on the report of their condition by the legal agent,. undertook to minister to the "doubtfuls" advice and comfort. This man, Mr. Cooper, a printer and stationer in the town, after long service in the lower ranks of the "illegal" branch of electioneering, and having given convincing proof of his mastery of the mystery, was raised to the head of the department, and, no doubt, gave his employers full satisfaction by his services. He made a point of receiving the money of which he made such effective use, from no one personally known to him. Four thousand pounds were put into his hands by a gentleman sent down from London on that errand exclusively, whose name the "illegal" agent was careful not to inquire. Mr. Cooper kept himself aloof from all the prominent supporters of the Tory candidates, furnished no reports, kept no accounts, but merely dealt with the susceptible, and out of the fund which had been left with him helped them to make up their minds which way they would vote. Sometimes he gave 15*l.*, sometimes 20*l.*—but the bribed were not always true to their promises, and there were, to use his own expression, several "lame ducks" in the borough—that is, men who sold their votes to one party and gave them for an advanced price to the other. He kept to himself 100*l.* for his services, and, we presume, any little balance that might remain in his hands after the election was over. But where the money came from he had not the least knowledge, scarcely even an idea, it being no part of his business to trace the supply to its source.

The secret was disclosed by Mr. Nightingale, Sir E. Lacon's partner in the brewery. This disinterested friend, who at a previous election advanced to the "illegal" branch 1,000*l*, and got it repaid by his partner without question asked, or explanation given, determined that Sir Edmund should not lose the seat for want of "the sinews of war," and it was *his* money which found its way so mysteriously into Cooper's hands. He had no intention of asking repayment of it from the sitting member, he was quite indifferent on that score. Sir E. Lacon was to be prudently kept in ignorance of what had been done for him, but, as the secret had oozed out, Mr. Nightingale supposed the advance would probably be recouped to him. And this is the way in which elections are won by members who are guiltless of bribery in places where corrupt practices have extensively prevailed

What is to be done? Yarmouth with its 35,000 inhabitants, it is said, cannot be disfranchised. Not permanently, perhaps, but it would greatly benefit Yarmouth, and be no loss to the country, were the political privileges of the borough suspended for ten years. At present, however, we are concerned with the facts only as affording a vivid illustration of the practical method by which the House of Commons is, to a considerable extent, put together. Can we wonder at the violent repugnance of men thus elected to Parliamentary Reform, more especially to the passing of a Reform Bill in the first Session of a new Parliament? Yet Mr. Lowe bids us be of good cheer, and duly appreciate the blessings we enjoy. Are the thousands thus squandered, then, thrown away without any view to a return? To say nothing of honours and distinctions and influence, do brewers and railway chairmen pay their way into Parliament without expectation of making legislation subservient to their *interests?* We will not push the question further. We will only say that, however the results of the system may be eulogised, a people who can tolerate such iniquitous practices in their midst, must be nearly ripe for a surrender of their liberties to the highest bidder!

THE CLEANSING OF LONDON.

NEVER perhaps within living memory has the great metropolis been in so clean a state as at the present moment. For some weeks there has everywhere been a crusade against bad smells and nuisances. You cannot walk the City without abundant signs of the precautionary measures that are being taken; while the whole of Eastern London is redolent of chloride of lime. Cesspools have been cleared out, the sewers and gullies flooded, filthy tanks emptied of their noxious sediment, extra supplies of water furnished by the companies, and a very active resolution is being exhibited in the poor and cholera-stricken districts to guard against the increase of pestilence. The laws which appear to govern the sudden outbreak and equally sudden decline of cholera in particular localities are scarcely adequate to account for the falling off of fatal cases from 1,053 to 455 in one fortnight in the highly-infected districts, and the result is in a great measure to be attributed to the vigorous cleaning measures referred to. Though the dread epidemic still requires its victims, the mortality of London was last week only 467 above the average rate, and it is highly probable that it will continue to decline till the sanitary reforms now being effected bear their fruit in a general improvement, for some months to come at least, in the health of the metropolis.

But without a great and organic reform of the local government of London there is little hope that these changes will have permanent results. Disease is not to be driven away by chloride of lime; whitewashing of squalid dwellings will not avert the consequences of overcrowding; no amount of inspection will baulk the cupidity of petty landlords while the supply of house-room for our working population is so far below the demand; and an abundant supply of pure water is but a moderate boon among an abject population ignorant how to turn it to account, struggling with poverty, and addicted to intemperance. We need not go far for an illustration of the permanent good resulting from systematic and continuous efforts to promote the public health. During the whole period of the choleraic visitation, from July 14 to Aug. 18, there were but ten fatal cases in the City of London within the walls. The total mortality for that district during the past week was fourteen in a population of 45,570, or at the rate of only one in every 3,255 of the inhabitants! No doubt the high condition of health indicated by these figures is, in a measure, due to exceptional circumstances. But the City is fortunate in possessing a well-organised municipal government, and ample local resources. Its worst streets, courts, and alleys are under regular inspection; nuisances are systematically hunted down by Dr. Letheby, the City officer of health; and when the cholera came, the population was well prepared to encounter and repel it. Compared with the districts under the immediate control of the City Corporation, the other parishes of London are in a state of local anarchy. While the sanitary state of the City is looked after with ceaseless vigilance, the huge parish of Bethnal-green, with its population of 115,000, has only three sanitary inspectors to see to the proper execution of the laws that affect the public health.

There is reason to hope that the calamity which has fallen upon Eastern London will not only result in abating the evils permanently affecting the health of the population, but that it will give a fresh impetus to the movement for securing an efficient and properly responsible government for the metropolis in place of the present imperfect, disjointed, and expensive machinery. We are glad to observe that the Metropolitan Municipal Association are preparing a bill for obtaining "a better government by a better representation of the ratepayers, and more efficient and economical management by reducing the large number of jurisdictions,—giving to larger corporations greater powers, greater authority, and at the same time, greater responsibility." There can hardly be any doubt that the appointment of such municipal bodies would curtail the expense of local administration and save thousands of lives sacrificed to the neglect of sanitary precautions.

If the metropolis is not to be comprised in one scheme of local Government, it is both just and necessary that it should be one for purposes of municipal taxation. We believe no other capital in the world presents so scandalous a spectacle of class distinctions—of rich parishes exempted from the burden of destitution, and poor districts borne down by the weight of local pauperism. Is the penurious expenditure of parish officials in the East of London to be wondered at, when the poor-rates at the best of times are double or treble those of the well-to-do Western districts? Can we expect Poplar will be ready to administer the Poor Law Act with a liberal hand, or be forward in providing workhouse infirmaries and sanitary inspectors while its rates have risen to 4s. 6d. in the pound, and are collected from a population the mass of whom are hardly able to keep their heads above the level of pauperism, and at a time when St. George's supports the few poor that have a footing in the parish at one-fourth of that cost? A general and equalised rate for the whole of the metropolis would tend to remove this monstrous anomaly. As Dr. Lankester remarked the other day at an inquest, when the question of the erection of a separate infirmary for Clerkenwell was mentioned, "London ought to be looked on as one great community rather than as divided into separate communities, in which too often the rich have but too little sympathy with the poor," and, it may be added, where, as a rule, the poor maintain the destitute, and the rich almost escape any legal obligations. If Mr. Hardy can carry through Parliament these two much-needed reforms—a bill for revolutionising the government of the metropolis, and a measure for levying a uniform poor-rate—he will do something to signalise his administration, and pave the way to a material reduction of the pauperism and an improvement in the health of the capital of England.

GREETING.

WE like the word. Call us fanciful, if you will, nevertheless, we like it. It is homely—racy of the soil from which it sprang. It has a ring of gladsomeness in it, like the chirrup of a bird on a bright morning. It is not wanting in dignity, and beseems the mouth of a monarch addressing his subjects. There is a manly tenderness in it, and even, at times, the solemnity of religion, for we naturally associate it with an apostolic precept. Dwell on it for awhile, and, old-fashioned though it be, we are sure it cannot fail to win your favour.

But it is not of the word, but of the act for which it stands, that we are about to speak—of that first utterance of living souls when they come together—it may be only in thought, or it may be in bodily presence—to commune of what interests both. There is something pleasingly significant in the fact that when man meets man, the first impulse excited is one of good-will. All forms of greeting—some of

them, it must be owned, a little grotesque—are overtures, or at any rate profess to be, of kindly regard. Whether made by words or gestures, or both, they are meant to convey between those who use them friendly desires. Making every deduction requisite on the score of custom and the like, it is agreeable to believe that the wish which makes the earliest appearance when people meet is for each other's welfare—the first flash of soul which follows contact is one of love. It bespeaks the brotherhood of the race. It shows that down below the surface there is an undercurrent of mutual sympathy and disinterestedness, let the ripple or the roughness, the swirls or the eddies, be what they may above. When our nature goes out to the tent-door to recognise the presence of its kin, it takes with it all the charities, and "*Pax vobiscum*" is the meaning of the salutation which it breathes.

We are not over partial to our own modes of greeting—to those, we mean, which are most common in this country. "How d'ye do?" does not strike us as an adequate expression of the state of mind which the presence either of a dear friend, or of a mere acquaintance, or of a stranger, is supposed to occasion. A great deal may be said for it, no doubt — its naturalness, its disinterestedness, its suitableness to the largest number of life's phases. We will not controvert the matter, but we still hold to the opinion that it is very inferior as a form of greeting to some which prevailed in olden times, and still prevail in other parts of the world. The interrogative salutation always seems to us to be less emotional than befits the meeting of hearty friends, and somewhat too perky for that of persons but slightly known to each other. Where the feelings are strongly agitated, they can only gurgle forth through the question, like water from the narrow neck of a full bottle. It is but a spluttering outburst of affection at best, and the more you are impelled to show the depths of your heart, the more it won't let you. In fact, it pulls you up so abruptly, that you cannot but be sensible of disappointment with its utter insufficiency and want of elasticity. "How d'ye do?" gushes from your lips, and you wait for a reply. But you don't want to wait. It is but a mere spurt of affection which the interrogative form will give vent to, and behind it is a crowd of feelings struggling to get free utterance, upon which the door is no sooner opened than it is shut again. As a form of greeting for people who meet daily, it is all very well—being a kindly but measured indication of the interest which the querist takes in the well-being of the individual questioned. But it does not suit those occasions on which a full heart yearns to show itself.

Something better may be said in favour of shaking hands as a form of greeting, but not much. The custom, we suspect, originated in the cold north, where men's blood seldom stirs them to an *abandon* of amiability. It is convenient, certainly, and though defective as an expression of the deepest feeling, it is, at any rate, a wonderfully flexible mode of salutation. Considering how very simple the act is, the immense variety of emotional states, aye, and shades of character too, it is capable of expressing, is really marvellous. Let us glance at a few of these varieties merely as specimens. There is, for instance —to begin with the lowest form—the two-fingered shake, which tells you that you are nobody, and that the person who has deigned to put himself in momentary communication with you, is, in his own opinion at least, a man qualified to look down pityingly, if not contemptuously, upon the race in general. Did you never have two digits carelessly offered you in the way of recognition, without instantly classifying the owner of them among the grovelling devotees of that silliest of all idols—self? There is the horizontal shake, from which you infer egoism, prejudice, obstinacy, in fact, a wooden character, incapable of bending to circumstances. There is the simple up-and-down shake, which betokens compliance with the world's ways, without necessarily committing the parties to anything beyond acquaintanceship for the time being. There is the continuous shake which begins over and over again when you thought it had come to an end, indicating friendliness associated with a nervous incertitude as to how far it may have been adequately expressed. There is the strong-handed grip which brings tears to your eyes, and the ache of which you feel for minutes afterwards, which represents heartiness dissevered from careful consideration for others. There is the double-handed shake, the interpretation of which is a brimming heart craving more abundant means of outlet. And there is the shake with a gentle after-pressure, which, as it were, concentrates and individualises tender affection. These, be it understood, are but a selection from countless diversities of hand-shaking, most of them intelligible without need of any conventional key, and every one of them shadowing forth with precision a perfectly distinct aspect of feeling.

Elsewhere, the customary forms of greeting, although they may better satisfy the warmer emotions, are accompanied, we should think, with considerable drawbacks. On the continent friends embrace, and kiss each other on both cheeks. For members of the same family, it is, our insular prejudice notwithstanding, the most appropriate form of greeting. Women do so here, and in this matter they have greatly the advantage of men. Why should not fathers and sons and brothers, to say nothing of tenderly attached friends, give and take, especially after a long absence, these expressive tokens of endearment? We have been trained to look upon them as unmanly—the more's the pity. Under any strong excitement of affection, the first desire of nature prompts us to break through the restraint of habit, and we rein back our impulse with some difficulty. There occur now and then in the conflict of life, domestic incidents over which one feels defrauded if he cannot display his whole soul extempore—and, for our own part, we are not ashamed to confess that there are men among our friends whom we should regard it as a privilege to clasp in our arms and kiss, as the sole adequate demonstration of our fervent attachment to them. Laugh as we will at the idea of such scenes in these high latitudes, and in this age of conventional proprieties, it is to be remembered that over the greater part of Europe it is a form of greeting deemed befitting, and that even Anglo-Saxons can read in Scripture not a few affecting illustrations of it which it has never occurred to them to look at in the light of ridicule. But, as a common form of salutation, we unhesitatingly give the preference to shaking hands. That degree of union is close enough in the vast majority of cases—if a closer one were substituted, instances can easily be imagined in which one would be compelled to cut acquaintances altogether if only to escape the annoyance of greeting them.

Some greetings, O the ineffable joyousness of them!—and some, how they shatter the stoutest will, and break down in a single instant all its stays and supports. There are greetings in the presence of death—there are greetings in the presence of something more to be dreaded than death. Let us not dwell upon them, nor curiously note the forms they are apt to take! The sanctuary of sorrow may not be profaned. We turn away from it with sympathising tenderness, not, however, without the hope that a happier greeting is in reserve, of which these earthly ones are but faint emblems. May we patiently and trustfully qualify ourselves for that moment of supreme bliss, when, because we shall "part no more" the first greeting will also be the last!

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

A telegram from Newfoundland by the Atlantic Cable announces an interruption on the land lines between Bay du Nord and Grandy's Brook, about 300 miles from Heart's Content. According to a telegram from Newfoundland of yesterday's date, the communication has been restored.

The diary of the Great Eastern on her voyage from Valentia to Newfoundland has been published in the daily papers. She sailed from Berehaven on the 12th of July, and arrived at Heart's Content on the 26th, convoyed by the Terrible, Albany, and Medway. The striking incidents of the trip were few. The only real alarm took place on the 18th of July, about noon, when "a foul flake" was discovered in the after tank:—

The engines were immediately turned astern, and the paying out of the cable stopped. Almost everybody soon came on deck. It was found that the coil being paid out had caught three turns of the flake immediately under it, and carried them into the eye of the coil, fouling the lay-out, and hauling up one and a-half turns from the outside and five turns in the eye of the under-flake. This was stopped, fortunately, before it entered the paying-out machinery. Stoppers of hemp, with chains also, were put on near the V wheel astern, and Mr. Canning gave orders to stand by to let go the buoy. This was not very cheering to hear, but his calm and collected manner gave every one confidence that his skill and experience would extricate the cable from the obvious danger in which it was placed. No fishing-line was ever entangled worse than the rope was, when thrust up in apparently hopeless knots from the eye of the coil to the deck. There at least 500 feet of rope lay in this state. It was raining thickly at the time, with increasing wind. The cable crew set to work, under the instructions of their chief engineer, to disentangle it. Mr. Halpin was patiently following the bights as they showed themselves, the crew now passing them forward, now aft, until at last the character of the tangle was seen, and then it soon became apparent that ere long the cable would be cleared and pass down to the tank. All this time Captain Anderson was at the taffrail anxiously watching the strain on the rope, which he could scarcely make out, the night was so dark. He was endeavouring to keep it up and down, going on and reversing with paddle and screw. When one reflects for a moment upon the size of the ship and the enormous mass she presented to the wind, the difficulty of keeping her stern over the cable can be appreciated. The port paddle-wheel was disconnected, but shortly afterwards there was a shift of wind, and the vessel canted the wrong way. Welcome voices were, however, soon heard passing the word aft from the tank that the bights were cleared, and to pay out. Then the huge stoppers were gently loosened, and at 2·5 a.m., to the joy of all, the Great Eastern was once more discharging the cable. They veered it away in the tank to clear away the foul flake until 3 a.m., when the screw and paddle-engines were slowed, so as to reduce the speed of the ship to 4½ knots. During all this critical time there was an entire absence of noise and confusion. Every order was silently obeyed, and the cable-men and crew worked with hearty good will. But what of the electrical condition of the cable during this period? Simply through its entire length it was perfect, or, as it is technically called, O.K.

During the voyage telegrams of European news were constantly received, set up, and published on board, after this fashion:—

The Great Eastern Telegraph.
Saturday Evening, 10·45 p.m., July 14, 1866.
Vol. 1, No. 1.

General Cialdini is moving upon Rovigo with an army of more than 100,000 men and 200 guns. The Austrians have evacuated the whole country between the Mincio and the Adige."

Seems it not a feat sublime,
Intellect hath conquered time.

As the Great Eastern neared the coast of Newfoundland there were occasional gales and heavy seas, during which she behaved admirably. The conclusion of her voyage is thus reported:—

Shortly after two p.m. on the 26th two ships, which were soon made out to be steamers, were seen to the westward, and the Terrible, steaming on ahead, in about an hour signalled that H.M.S. Niger was one of them, accompanied by the Albany. The Niger, Captain Bruce, sent a boat to the Terrible as soon as he came up with her. The Albany shortly afterwards took up position on the starboard quarter of the Great Eastern, signalled that she spoke the Niger at noon, bearing E. by N., and that the Lily was anchored at the station at the entrance of Trinity Bay, as arranged with the Admiral. The Albany also reported that she had passed an iceberg about sixty feet high in lat. 48·34, lon. 52·10. At twenty minutes after four p.m. the Niger came on the port side of the cable ship quite close, and Captain Bruce, sending the crew to the rigging and manning the yards, gave three cheers, which were heartily returned from the Great Eastern. She then steamed ahead towards Trinity Bay. The Albany was signalled to go on immediately to Heart's Content, clear the N.E. side of the harbour of shipping, and place a boat with a red flag for Captain Anderson to steer to for anchorage. Just before dinner, on the southern horizon, distant about ten miles, an iceberg, probably the one which the Albany met with, was seen. The fog came on very thick about eight p.m., and between that and ten guns were constantly exchanged and blue lights were burnt with the Terrible, which, with the Niger, went in search of the Lily station ship. Catalina Light, at the entrance of Trinity Bay, had been made out three hours before this, and the loom of the coast had also been seen. The fog, however, still prevailed. The expedition by six a.m. was within ten miles of Heart's Content, but objects would have been invisible more than a ship's length ahead. The Niger, however, with her repeated guns, led the Great Eastern with accuracy.

At about eight o'clock the massive curtain of fog was lifted gradually from both shores of Trinity Bay, disclosing the entrance of Heart's Content—the Albany making for the harbour, the Margaretta Stevenson, surveying vessel, steaming out to meet the expedition; the prearranged course all marked with buoys, and a whole fleet of boats fishing at the entrance. It could be plainly seen that Heart's Content, so far as its capabilities permitted, had prepared a welcome. The British and American flags floated from the church and telegraph station, and other buildings. The Great Eastern dressed ship, fired a salute, and three cheers were given. At nine o'clock, ship's time, the cable was cut, and arrangements were made for the Medway to lay the shore-end. Shortly afterwards the Great Eastern steamed into the harbour, and anchored on the N.E. side. She was quickly surrounded by boats laden with visitors.

A Philadelphia letter in the *Times* says:—"If the cable continues in successful working order, a contract will speedily be made between the American "Associated Press"—a great combination of nearly all the daily newspapers published in the United States and Canada—and the cable company for the regular transmission of news. This is to be done upon the basis of the transmission of a daily despatch of about forty words, for which the American press are to pay annually the snug sum of 110,000 dollars in gold, or 22,000*l*. It will cost the newspapers here over 70*l*. a-day for their little despatch of forty words, which can readily be printed in five lines of the *Times*, yet this charge of 14*l*. a line is no doubt cheap compared with the rate that will be asked for private messages.—*Philadelphia Letter.*

THE RECENT TROUBLES IN JAMAICA.

The Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society have issued an address to the black and the coloured population of Jamaica, of which the following is a copy, and have addressed a letter, of which a copy is subjoined, to Sir John P. Grant, the new Governor:—

TO THE BLACK AND THE COLOURED POPULATION OF JAMAICA.

Permit us, your sincere and long-tried friends, to address you a few words of hearty counsel. The anti-slavery men and women of Great Britain toiled hard in past years to obtain your freedom. They have since

watched over your interests to the best of their power, and are still striving to promote the abolition of slavery in other countries. They now ask you to strengthen their hands by showing that the black man can prove himself to be a good subject of the Queen; that he can not only support himself and his family, but improve his condition by honest industry, and that he can strive hard to train up his children, and to procure for them the blessing of education. The present is an important time, a turning point in the history of Jamaica. The sad events of the last few months have fixed public attention upon you, and a wider interest is excited than has been the case since the days of emancipation. We deeply deplore and utterly condemn the acts of violence which were committed at Morant Bay and in its neighbourhood by a few misguided people; but the many innocent sufferers have our warmest sympathy. Your friends hope much from you. They would earnestly exhort you to a continuance of steady industry. The prosperity of Jamaica depends upon you. Every idle man who sits down in his house when he ought to be earning wages or working in his grounds, is doing his part to impoverish his country as well as himself; and every man who robs his neighbour's provision ground is doing all he can to ruin and disgrace Jamaica. Let the well-disposed, the honest, and the industrious, set their face steadily against evil-doers. There is an old saying that "prevention is better than cure." Begin then with your children. Teach them from their earliest years to speak the truth, and to be strictly honest. Let them learn from you, their parents, that first best lesson, "The fear of the Lord," which "is the beginning of wisdom." Give them the best education in your power. Commence with them early. Let their daily study be the Bible. Do you, yourselves, set them the example, bearing in mind this great precept:—"Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it." Avoid all violence, and obey the laws of your country. Be constant in your attendance at a place of worship. Remember that all unrighteousness is sin. Jesus Christ offered His life for our sins, and we should pray for the Holy Spirit to help us to live to Him who died for us. In all times of trial and temptation pray to Him, and His grace will be sufficient for you. We earnestly entreat you to remember that God has given His blessing to honourable marriage; and that His displeasure rests on all who despise his Holy ordinance. No country can prosper whose inhabitants live in disregard of the law of God in this matter. You are placed in a beautiful and fertile land. If you honour God, He will bless and prosper you; but those can never prosper who, after they have been redeemed from the yoke of slavery, remain the willing slaves of sin and Satan. Let the thousands of the honest and the industrious, the God-fearing men and women among you, do their utmost to persuade their careless neighbours "to cease to do evil, and to learn to do well." There are those on the watch who may be ready to take up an evil report of the labouring people of the West Indies; but none of them can do you any harm, if you yourselves, or some among you, do not give them occasion. It is our earnest desire and prayer that the past may be overruled for good, and that the change in the Government of the island may be blessed, both to the white inhabitants and to you. Under the impression that upon you, more than upon any other class, depends the future well-being of Jamaica, we have felt constrained to address to you this our Christian appeal.

We are, on behalf of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, your sincere friends,—William Allen, London; Robert Alsop, London; Alfred W. Bennett, London; Thomas Binns, London; Samuel Bowly, Stroud; William Brewin, Cirencester; John Candler, Chelmsford; Robert Charleton, Bristol; Joseph Cooper, London; James Cropper, Kendal; John Cropper, Liverpool; Josiah Forster, London; Robert Forster, London; Charles Gilpin, M.P., London; Thomas Harvey, Leeds; John Hodgkin, Lewes; William Morgan, Birmingham; Richard Peek, J.P., Kingsbridge; Henry Pease, Darlington; Henry Sterrey, London; Edmund Sturge, Birmingham; George Thomas, Bristol; Frederic Wheeler, Rochester.

L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, Secretary.

27, New Broad-street, E.C., London,
August 15, 1866.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN P. GRANT, K.C.B., GOVERNOR OF JAMAICA.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit to your Excellency the copy of an address to the black and the coloured population of Jamaica which has been adopted by the committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, and forwarded to the missionaries in the island with a letter, of which a transcript is also enclosed. The committee venture to hope that the circulation of the address may be productive of good results.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your Excellency's very obedient servant,
L. A. CHAMEROVZOW, Secretary.

27, New Broad-street, E.C., August 16.

MR. EYRE'S LAST UTTERANCES.

(From the *Examiner*.)

Mr. Eyre is making himself understood. It is clear that he has not a notion of justice. He says that the execution of Gordon had more effect in preventing further risings than any of the other steps taken by the Government. But a man is not to be put to death for purposes of prevention. The execution of Mr. Eyre might have some good effects, but that is no reason for hanging him without legal proof of his crime. Farther, Mr. Eyre says, Gordon "was regarded as an obeah-man, all powerful, and beyond the reach of ordinary jurisdiction, and his execution removed this delusion." So, three or four centuries ago, the execution of persons charged with witchcraft was defended, on the ground that it disproved the terrible powers attributed to them. Delusions are not to be removed by process of injustice. A man is not to be shot or hung, not for what he has done, but because of some absurd idea ignorant people have about him. Colonel Hobbs made a target of a man to show that he was not invulnerable, a lesson which would have been more humanely taught by a volley at twenty paces. Mr. Eyre saw nothing but effect in Gordon's execution; whether the guilt was proved was not the point. An innocent man hanging from a gallows served the purpose of the impression desired as well as a guilty one, perhaps better to strike terror.

Mr. Eyre will be delighted to find that the Under Secretary of the Colonies has given the name of "practical justice" to Gordon's execution upon insufficient evidence. This practical justice is called in America Lynch law, and may be administered by a mob of ruffians as well as by a court-martial. It simply dispenses with evidence, and this being the case we prefer the Lynch law, as it spares the mockery of trial. The enormities of the French Revolution were called short cuts to justice. The victims were held not the less guilty because their guilt could not be proved, indeed that aggravated their offence against civism. It made a part of their perversity. It was enough that good patriots thought them guilty, so away they were sent to the scaffold.

It is frightful to think that for twenty years a man has been invested with high colonial authority who is ignorant of the first principles of justice. Mr. Eyre does not know, and is apparently incapable of learning, that intention is the very essence of crime. Gordon's agitation may have tended to the outbreak at Morant Bay, but if it was without his complicity or instigation, he was not criminally responsible. Mr. Eyre alludes to the individuals personally obnoxious to Gordon who were murdered, as if that circumstance alone could prove his participation; but when Governor Eyre sent Gordon to certain death at Morant Bay, was there no personal enmity between them? And might not he and Dr. Bowerbank as well have strangled the man then and there with their own hands? The less said of personal enmity the better.

We have said that Mr. Eyre is making himself understood. The more he unfolds himself the more he shows the egoist, but that is not of much consequence; but what is of consequence is that he also betrays an opinion of the blacks that accounts for much of his conduct. He speaks of them as "an ignorant and excitable population, in many respects little removed from savages, whose habit is untruthfulness." We cannot wonder that a governor with this opinion of the great majority of the population neglected that part of his duty which required him to protect her Majesty's black subjects equally with her white subjects. He pleads, indeed, ignorance, that he did not know of the wrongs, the atrocities committed. But this is impossible, as the Jamaica papers were full of the boasts of the enormities by the perpetrators themselves. And did not Governor Eyre specially applaud and reward Colonel Hobbs? Could all the "shooting and hanging like fun" have occurred without the knowledge of the Governor, at a time when he was so peculiarly bound to be vigilant? The truth seems to be that Mr. Eyre was a man for one line of action, and one only. If he had undertaken the protection of the blacks, he would have been insensible to the claims of the whites. He is a one-sided man, and was a half-governor, and whole partisan. Lord Carnarvon indulgently but truly explained the defect in his character, and the serious faults to which it committed him in the circumstances in which he was placed:—

I cannot doubt, on the one hand, that the insurrection was a most serious one, and that the circumstances of the time were very grave. I readily admit the promptitude, the courage, the fearlessness of responsibility which he displayed, but, on the other hand, I am in justice bound to say that these qualities, if they are not accompanied by sound judgment on the part of the person who possesses them, become faults rather than virtues, and are in the nature of a curse rather than a blessing to the colony with the government of which that person is entrusted. This, I think, was the case of Mr. Eyre. I believe he was completely absorbed in the one paramount idea of crushing out this insurrection and of saving the colony; but he saw only one side of the question—he saw only one half of his duty, and only acted up to that limited portion of his duty. Now, the governor of a colony is the representative of the Crown, and the first attribute and quality of the Crown is not only justice, but perfect impartiality, and the power of rising above the panic and the apprehensions of the moment. It was just in this way that Lord Canning, when placed under circumstances somewhat similar, though undoubtedly much more momentous, deserved and obtained the admiration of his country, by rising above the prejudices and passions of the moment and by preventing the persons who surrounded him from being carried away by those feelings. It is to the fatal want of this quality in Mr. Eyre that we may trace at least half of the mischief which arose after the outbreak through the unnecessary prolongation of martial law and the many excessive severities which took place during that period. Courts-martial form, at all times, a very exceptional and a very deplorable tribunal.

The speech of which this is a part, delivered at the end of the session, redeems the credit of the Home Office, which was seriously compromised by Mr. Adderley's doctrine of "practical justice." Lord Carnarvon pronounces Gordon's "a terrible case, and indefensible," the evidence insufficient to support the conviction; but he thinks that all implicated acted upon a mistaken notion of duty, and he acquits them of any personal feeling. This is the only part of the Colonial Secretary's view that we think questionable, for there was notoriously personal enmity between Gordon and Mr. Eyre, and if the latter had had any generosity the consciousness that there had been, or was, such bad feeling would have dictated forbearing, or at least very measured, conduct; but the Governor had got the man in his power, and showed him less grace than he might have shown a dog to be hung out of the way. He almost handed him to the executioner, officiating in the respectable part of immediate assistant to that functionary. And this man was the Queen's representative!

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

The Reform League have resolved to hold a demonstration at the Crystal Palace next month. The labours of the League are now to be devoted to perfecting and strengthening their organisation against the opening of next session of Parliament, and their recruitment among the working-men in the provinces. We are sorry to see that the Council have been foolish enough to adopt a resolution to strike a medal commemorative of the recent triumphs of the League in vindicating the right of public meeting, and asserting its principles, having on one side a medallion of Mr. Beales, the president.

Reform meetings continue in various parts of the country. There was one on Clerkenwell-green on Monday night, a Mr. Coffey in the chair, at which one of the resolutions passed was that a deputation should be sent to the Queen, to present her with a petition praying her to dismiss her present Ministers.

Arrangements have been completed for the holding of a great Reform meeting at Birmingham next Monday. There will be an open-air demonstration in the afternoon, and in the evening there will be a public meeting in the Town Hall. Mr. Bright, M.P., has promised to attend, and other leaders of the Reform movement are expected to take part in the demonstration.

It is proposed to have a great Parliamentary Reform banquet at Manchester some time during October. Mr. John Bright has accepted an invitation to be present, and it is expected that Earl Russell, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. T. M. Gibson, Mr. Villiers, and other eminent reformers, will be present.

YARMOUTH ELECTION COMMISSION.

Some extraordinary evidence has come out before the Yarmouth Bribery Commission. On Friday a Mr. J. Cooper complacently narrated how at the last election about 3,500*l.* was brought to him by a stranger, and how he distributed it in bribes to secure the election of Sir Edmund Lacon and Mr. Goodson. He professed not to know whence it had come, but thought perhaps "the Club" had found it. But a witness came forward on Saturday who told the source from whence this golden stream had flowed. This was Mr. Nightingale, the managing partner of Sir Edmund Lacon in his brewery business. Mr. Nightingale having determined that Sir Edmund Lacon should not be "victimised" at the last election, drew 4,000*l.*, and gave 3,500*l.* of it to Cooper and the rest to a man named Shuckford. The money was sent by a Mr. Aldred. Mr. Nightingale sent the money to Cooper as the "illegal agent" of the Tory party—rather a fine distinction. At a previous election Mr. Nightingale had spent 1,000*l.* in a similar manner, and this Sir E. Lacon had paid among the election expenses without inquiry and without complaint. The 4,000*l.* Sir Edmund knew nothing whatever about, and Mr. Nightingale was quite indifferent as to whether it was ever repaid. He should not have mentioned the matter to Sir Edmund, but he thought it probable that now that gentleman knew of it he would repay the money.

On Monday the Commissioners had before them the gentleman of whom Mr. Nightingale borrowed 3,000*l.* of the money which he entrusted to the "illegal agent" of the Conservative party for the purchase of votes. This was Mr. J. H. Walton, a hop-merchant, living at Peckham-rye. He said that he lent the money readily, not knowing at the time what it was for, and solely on the ground of his confidence in Mr. Nightingale, who gave him a bill, which was duly honoured. He would have been quite ready to let Mr. Nightingale have a much greater sum if he had required it. His own politics, he added, were not fixed; he had voted on both sides, and did not know whether he had the greater admiration for Lord Derby or for Mr. Gladstone. Then came Sir Edmund Lacon himself, who corroborated the assertion of his partner, that he knew nothing about the 4,000*l.* expended on his behalf. He had had to do only with the "legal" agent, and he had paid through him 446*l.* He was ignorant of any more money than that having been disbursed on his behalf. He certainly did not consider himself indebted to Mr. Nightingale. Sir Edmund considers that his position in the town as a brewer and a banker gives him a certain legitimate influence. He spends about 700*l.* a-year upon the people's amusements, such as the races and regatta, and he does not think a Liberal could possibly be returned for Yarmouth without bribery. Mr. Nightingale seems to have spent 1,000*l.* in 1852 on behalf of his partner, but that had been repaid to him by Sir Edmund. The repayment was made by spreading the whole amount over the bill of Mr. Cory, who managed the election petition of 1859, and which Sir Edmund paid without examining it. Mr. Cory, describing his share in the transaction, said:—

Mr. Nightingale applied to me for the money in 1861 or 1862. No remark was made to me as to the largeness of the balance paid to me. From Sir E. Lacon's demeanour to me I thought he was annoyed at the largeness of the bill. Sir Edmund is not very fond of paying these things. I paid Mr. Nightingale in cash, not by cheque. I did not communicate the payment to anybody. I cannot justify the distribution of the 1,000*l.* over the bill except as an election matter. I consider candidates morally liable for such matters. I cannot remember whether anything was said about Sir H. Stracey paying half the 1,000*l.* I and Mr. Nightingale

came to the conclusion that Sir Edmund was liable for the whole. I think if Sir E. Lacon had known the 1,000*l.* had been spent for electioneering purposes he would have refused to pay it. I believe Mr. Nightingale would have lost it. He is a rich man, and might not care much about it. I looked upon Sir E. Lacon as liable for the 1,000*l.* If Sir E. Lacon had knowingly paid that 1,000*l.* he would have been liable for a misdemeanour under the Act of Parliament. I have presented no bill to Sir E. Lacon since. I was not surprised at Sir E. Lacon's not examining the items. He had never examined bills previously. Mr. Nightingale told me he had spent the 1,000*l.*, and I suggested the means of recovering it.

The commissioners still continue their inquiries. Yesterday much time was occupied in tracing bribery in the ward known as Gorleston. This seems to be a long, rambling district, the voters in which are, more than half of them, purchaseable. Money was sent to different people in sums of 100*l.* and 150*l.*, and was distributed at 15*l.* and 20*l.*, and sometimes more, per vote. It did not follow that the voter did exactly as he was paid for doing. Other witnesses were examined, who gave evidence to show that in Yarmouth bribery was almost a necessity when a contest took place.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.

The following are lists of candidates who passed the respective examinations indicated:—

FIRST B.A. EXAMINATION.—EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

Mathematics and Mechanical Philosophy.—First Class: C. J. Lambert (exhibition), Pembroke, Cambridge; R. P. A. Swettenham, Trinity, Cambridge; J. Henry, private study, and G. D. Jennings, University (equal).

Latin.—First class: T. Croskell (exhibition), St. Cuthbert's, Ushaw. Second Class: G. G. Findlay, Wesley, Sheffield; J. Hooper, University; and J. D. Fitzgerald, University. Third Class: W. E. Grigsby, University of Glasgow; G. F. Driver, New Kingswood School; J. H. Huddart, private study; R. Dunn, private tuition; O. Edwards, Calvinistic, Bala; G. E. Sheers, Wesleyan, Richmond; the Baron A. De Watteville, Regent's Park; R. Beacon, private tuition; H. R. Hopwood, Owen's.

English.—First Class: A. H. Heritage, private tuition (deserving of exhibition), disqualified by age; and R. J. Nightingale, Regent's Park. Second Class: A. Wingate, private study. Third Class: G. F. Driver, New Kingswood School.

French.—The Baron A. de Watteville, Regent's Park (prize); J. Mackenzie, private study (deserving of prize); J. Hooper, University; J. E. Symes, University; and F. W. Haines, private tuition.

German.—A Wingate, private study (prize).

PRELIMINARY SCIENTIFIC M.B. EXAMINATION.—EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.—Second Class: A. F. M'Gill, King's College; A. Shewen, University College; H. N. Martin, University College; F. Salter, University College; and J. Curnow, King's College. Third Class: R. T. Smith, University College; and G. Bradley, Guy's Hospital.

Biology.—Second Class: T. Barlow, Owen's College, and H. A. Smith, St. Bartholomew's Hospital (equal); G. H. Percival, Guy's Hospital; G. R. Milles, King's College; R. C. Lucas, Guy's Hospital; H. N. Martin, University College; and F. Pollard, St. Thomas's Hospital (equal).

FIRST B.SC. EXAMINATION.—EXAMINATION FOR HONOURS.

Chemistry and Natural Philosophy.—First Class: D. Watson (exhibition), Royal School of Mines; Second Class: F. Salter, University.

Biology.—First Class: D. Watson (exhibition), Royal School of Mines; Second Class: T. Barlow, Owen's.

THE CHOLERA.

The Registrar-General's report as to the health of London is comparatively cheerful. The total number of deaths in the metropolitan district was last week 1,799, or only 467 above the average. The fatal cases of cholera were 455 against 1,053 and 781 in the two preceding weeks. "Thus this epidemic explosion which has slain in a few weeks so many people in the East, and has threatened the whole population of London, is subsiding. It has been felt in every district, but its great ravages have not yet extended beyond the original limits."

In a supplement the Registrar-General states that in the five weeks ending August 11, 4,454 men, women, and children died of cholera and diarrhœa. Respecting the outbreak of cholera in the Eastern districts it is said:—

There are seven districts in the East; the mortality by cholera in the poor district of Shoreditch was at the annual rate of four, by cholera and diarrhœa eight in 1,000: five of its sub-districts are supplied by the New River, one partially, and one wholly by the East London, probably from Lea-bridge. In the rest of the the East districts the mortality by cholera was at very different rates; it was at the rate of thirty-nine per 1,000 in Bethnal-green, fifty in Mile-end Old-town, sixty in St. George's-in-the-East, seventy in Whitechapel, including deaths in the London Hospital from other Eastern districts, seventy in Poplar and Bow, and eighty in Stepney. Bethnal-green is one of the poorest districts of London, if we may judge by the annual value of the houses; but the people of Bow and Poplar are not conspicuous for poverty. The whole of these districts, where the mortality from cholera was from thirty to forty fold higher than it was either in the West or the Central, in the North or the South of London, were supplied with water from the Old Ford reservoirs. London is divided into thirty-seven districts; *six* districts are supplied from Old Ford, and every one has been ravaged by the epidemic; the other thirty-one districts have for six weeks in succession suffered slightly. The thirty-seven districts are subdivided into 135 sub-districts; twenty-one are supplied with the same water, and have all suffered six weeks in succession; 115 sub-districts have suffered inconsiderably, except in St. Botolph and a few other districts, where the same water has crept in, and the mortality is partially swollen.

By the doctrines of chances, it is impossible that the coincidence between this particular water and the high mortality should be fortuitous, in 135 cases, during six weeks in succession. The induction extends over all the area of observation in previous epidemics, where sewage water has so often led to cholera outbreaks. The persistence of the epidemic in the East London districts is no proof that the supply of the company is now worse than that of other companies, as its effects on the place and on the population only subside slowly. This great lesson should be taken to heart by every water company and every community in the kingdom. Unclean water cannot be consumed with impunity; its consumption is the sin of which cholera is the punishment.

The congregation of the Congregational Church, Upper Clapton, after a sermon by the pastor, the Rev. H. J. Gamble, on Sunday, the 5th inst., subscribed 107*l.* for the relief of sufferers from cholera in the East of London. About 100*l.* has been subscribed by the people of Union Chapel, Islington. The Rev. H. Allon and his congregation have also engaged four women nurses who are employed in connection with their mission station in Nichol-street, Bethnal-green. Large quantities of medicine have been dispensed, and 1,302 cases of diarrhœa and 64 of cholera were relieved in five days.

Dr. James Duncan, well known and much honoured in the medical profession in Edinburgh, died on Thursday at Tours, in France, while on his annual holiday, of cholera—the suddenness and the cause of the event conspiring to render it more painfully striking.

There was a numerous attendance at the special meeting for united prayer at Freemasons' Hall, last Thursday, called by the Committee of the Evangelical Alliance. The assembly joined in devout supplication to Almighty God on behalf of all who are suffering from the terrible visitation, and that it may please Him to comfort and relieve them and speedily remove the visitation from our land. Prayer was opened by the Rev. Dr. Fry, who was followed by the Rev. Mr. Jennings, Captain Fishbourne, R.N, C.B., Mr. Gilbert, and Mr. Morgan. At the close of the meeting persons were invited to become visitors among the poor in the infected districts. A collection was made to meet the expenses of the evening incurred by the Committee of the Evangelical Alliance.

It is satisfactory to know that up to the present time the numerous agents of the London City Mission, although spending their lives from day to day in the very worst districts of the metropolis, have, with one exception, escaped unscathed. In Bethnal-green, Spitalfields, and Whitechapel, in Shadwell, Poplar, Stepney, and West Ham, forty-seven missionaries have been constantly at work. There is also a missionary whose work it is to keep to the London Hospital to minister consolation to the many who have been brought beneath its roof.

Sir Fowell Buxton has kindly placed at the disposal of Miss Marsh a pair of cottages for labourers which he had just completed. These cottages will take in ten adult women and two boys. On Tuesday Miss Marsh superintended, at the London Hospital, the removal of a number of convalescent children who will be taken care of at the charge of the fund which she is raising, and in which, we trust, she will be increasingly supported.

Miss Burdett Coutts is now establishing a small cholera hospital in Bethnal-green, which will be ready by Friday.

A further letter from Mrs. Gladstone urges the establishment of a permanent orphanage, which the *Times* opposes. It says:—"We have several Orphan Homes already connected with almost every shade of religious sentiment, and our experience of them is not such as to encourage their multiplication." As an example of the provision already made, a correspondent calls attention to the existence and claims of the Orphan Home on Ham-common. Mrs. Gladstone having made application to the Mansion House Relief Committee for a grant, with a view to establish "one free orphanage," the subject was discussed at Monday's meeting. Mr. Maxwell stated that he himself was a member of the managing committees of two orphan asylums—one at Ham, the other at Tottenham—and in both they could admit 100 more children if they had the means. There were many other similar institutions of which the same might be said, and which, he believed, were languishing for want of funds. Sir Mordaunt Wells said he did not think it came within the legitimate action of that committee to lend themselves to the erection of an orphan asylum, which might take three or four years in building. Immediate action in the interest of the poor sufferers was wanted on their part, and they ought rather to place themselves in communication with the existing asylums, and see what accommodation could be afforded for the unhappy children. Mr. Wigram, speaking of Poplar, with which he is connected, said up to within the last few days as many as 150 children had been made orphans by the visitation, and probably the number was now over 200. The Rev. Mr. Blomfield said he assumed the committee did not intend to subsidize existing institutions, but simply to contribute towards placing individual orphans in them. 10,000*l.* spent in bricks and mortar, to say nothing of the cost of management of a new asylum, would maintain more than 100 orphans at the existing institutions, and recourse could be had to them without any delay. Mr. Tite said Mrs. Gladstone was too wise to think of spending 10,000*l.* for such a purpose. The Rev. William Rogers, with all due sympathy with the orphans, apprehended the committee might seriously interfere with parochial action in this matter. Eventually the committee passed a resolution to the effect that having had under consideration an application from Mrs. Gladstone to subscribe to an orphanage to be raised under her auspices, they regretted that, while they could not but sympathise with her benevolent motives, they did not feel justified at this moment in making any contribution from the funds placed by the public at their disposal.

Up to Monday, the fund of the Mansion House Relief Committee amounted to 13,000*l.*, of which from 4,000*l.* to 5,000*l.* has been voted away.

On Sunday the Bishop of London devoted his attention to an examination of some of the workhouses in the East of London in which the cholera has committed its most fearful ravages, and concluded his day's work by attending a special evening service in the newly-consecrated mission church of St. Peter in St. George's-in-the-East. The bishop preached a sermon on the lessons suggested by the presence of cholera, and took his text from the first verse of St. Paul's Second Epistle to the Corinthians.

THE CITY MISSIONARIES IN THE CHOLERA DISTRICTS.

(From the *Morning Star.*)

A good and thoughtful clergyman has given a donation and invited others for the purpose of securing to City missionaries "under fire an extra chop and glass of stout per day." The gift is that of a humourist in the old sense of the world; but nothing could be more seasonable, sensible, or welcome. The City missionaries now at work in the cholera districts deserve most sympathetic remembrance and consideration from all who view only from afar the ravages amongst which they live and labour. We all know how much good sustenance contributes to good work, and especially to neutralise the perils of infection, which are so doubly dangerous when the body all but succumbs to weariness, and can only be reinvigorated by a generous diet, such as few humble missionaries can command, and rest, such as none in the stricken districts can hope for. Do our readers really know what a City missionary's work at the East-end is like at such a moment as the present? We have lying before us materials which may enable us to give them a glimpse of it, though, probably, nothing but personal observation could convey an adequate impression of the work that is to be done, and how these good men do it. The superintendent of one such has sent us a few pages of the missionary's diary. We have read it with the greatest interest. It is simplicity itself. There is even a studied avoidance of everything sensational; but the plain memoranda of a life spent in doing good in a cholera district must necessarily be full of interest and suggestion. Perhaps by no other means could a person debarred from actual observation obtain so vivid an insight into the actual facts of the great cholera raid. To write on such a subject for the public without a tone of exaggeration is perhaps all but impossible. Even in the most subdued literary effort one feels the impossibility which Mr. Kinglake noticed in his "Eothen" of adhering faithfully to the precise truth, and restraining the pen within the limits of what is actually and sincerely in the mind. But here in this missionary's journal, written for no eye but that of his superintendent, and written apparently by one incapable of literary embellishment or exaggeration, we have facts the very baldness of which is more telling than any sensational elaboration could have been.

Let us follow the dates, but avoid the names of streets and persons. On the 26th the good missionary, going forth to his labours in a field *black* unto the harvest, finds the cholera at work with its fatal sickle, and his first experience is an awful one. Kitty —— is dead of cholera. Who was Kitty? and how did she die? She lived with a man unmarried. She was seized with the awful disease last night. The man with whom she cohabited and another woman sat up with her all night, but with what result? Both of them drank, and drank too freely. The man went out probably to sober himself; the woman lay down to sleep off her intoxication, beside the cholera patient. Presently one of the neighbours came in, and there beside the besotted night-watcher lay poor Kitty's corpse. Death had taken her while her *quasi*-husband was out, and her friend lay helpless by her in a drunken sleep. "No hope," says the poor missionary, "bad characters," and it is in no censorious spirit he makes the entry, for other passages show how ready he is to clutch at the belief that "all is right." We make no mention of common cases. On this first day of the missionary's cholera experiences, one woman was taken to the hospital in whose house he first held his meetings when he entered the mission, and he closes the day with a special prayer-meeting in place of a customary Bible lesson. Next day he is by the bedside of a man just seized—"a bad liver in every sense," but he listens to good words in this cholera time, and the missionary prays with him. Next day the missionary is with this man again, and there are no fresh cases. On the 29th, which is Sunday, he himself is ill. "It," as he calls cholera, has not seized him, but he is too ill to go out till the afternoon. Then there is a prayer-meeting, followed by another in the evening, the tone of which encourages him, but ere he reaches home he hears of the death of one of his cases. "It" has proved fatal in the London Hospital. The 30th finds the cholera worse than ever. The good missionary is at the bedside of the "bad liver" when there comes a friend to him. The friend's wife's mother has been seized with "it." He hurries away. No cabman will take the poor woman, who has been seized in the street. So she leans on the missionary, and they get her home. It is a very severe attack, and only by thinking of the poor woman's happy spiritual state can the simple-minded benefactor solace himself in viewing the trouble of his friends. But there are other calls upon him. Another good woman, a laundress's daughter, is grateful for his presence, and from her bedside he is called to that of "a poor girl on the streets, named Moggy." It not cholera but consumption that has brought this squalid Magdalen low, and as she fades away she talks to the missionary of her old Sunday-school, and vile as she is, gratefully listens while the good old simple Christian talk of that bygone time flows naturally from his lips to which no other language probably has ever been familiar.

On the next day there are cases old and new to attend to, and of course the missionary's feelings with regard to them vary with his ideas of the sufferer's spiritual state, though to each and all he is alike kind, devoted, and useful. One man to his great sorrow is in too much pain to listen, but he visits him again, and happily with better success. And at the end of a day thus spent he thanks God that he himself is still well when every person he has visited is "down with the cholera." Next morning, which is Wednesday, the "bad liver" dies. A wife and child are left, and they comfort themselves and the missionary with the pleasing recollections of a repentant death-bed. And then amidst a number of old and new cases we come upon one of a peculiar character, even in these sad haunts of disease and death. Mrs. S——, an old brothel-keeper, has the cholera. At nine o'clock in the evening the good missionary is at the wicked woman's side. He reads, he prays; but he has "no hope of body or soul." The miserable old creature sent for the rector, but he was not at home; and for the curate, but "he would not come—said not well." And so the old brothel-keeper had to be content with the unlicensed ministrations of the lay missionary. Happily neither rector nor curate could have brought a truer, holier, or more timely message than the good man delivered in that wretched abode of evil as the shades of another cholera day gathered around him. So heavy was the labour now becoming that he had to employ a female assistant, and next morning she and he were usefully at work applying mustard for cholera cramps, and hot water to the feet of cholera patients. After another severe day the missionary, once again himself, experiences touches of the prevailing illness; but he is still "happy in his work." And then we reach the last day of these simple extracts. The diary-pages conclude with a tribute to the missionary's female assistant, who has been sitting up with one sufferer two nights, and with a pregnant record of the old brothel-keeper's end. "Omitted yesterday," writes the missionary, "to say that Mrs. S—— died soon after I left her on Wednesday. The neighbours say it is a great mercy she is gone, for she has ruined a vast number of young girls."

Such are the scenes of wickedness and squalor, suffering and death, amongst which poorly-paid men are daily and hourly at work, getting no thanks but the dying prayers of those whose last moments they cheer and hallow, winning no reward except the consciousness of usefulness. We do not envy the man who can at such a moment as the present regard such labours with unconcern, or who shall forget hereafter that it is thus the humblest labourers in the Divine vineyard do their *devoir* in times of dire emergency and anxiety. It is the proud distinction of pure and undefiled religion to hold as it were a sacred monopoly of "doing good." The old monks may have been loose in their theology when they said to labour was to pray; but to engage in works of beneficence has always been the prime instinct and chief delight of those who seek the highest sanctions for their actions and acknowledge the divinest motives of conduct. Only the poorest witlings find in missionary labour a subject for bastard ridicule. Only the most miserable bigots condemn on grounds of theological difference, benevolence which springs from love to God and good-will to man. And if at ordinary times the alleviation of sorrow and the evangelistic warfare against sin demand sympathy, how much more is this the case when regions given over as it were to all the ordinary enemies of mankind, are stricken with the horrors of a plague which makes misery more miserable, and accumulates suddenly on the head of vice physical pains and penalties which are ordinarily spread over years of gradual decay? Let us all therefore have kind thoughts and something more for those who are humbly and self-denyingly labouring in the holiest of causes amongst the worst and most horrible of evils. For some of us they are deputies in a work which, however earnest, we could never do so well; while for others who know of these terrible things, but give neither thought, money, nor help to save their fellow-creatures from death, they valiantly and generously retrieve a fearful and lamentable default.

REPORTS ON METROPOLITAN WORKHOUSES.

The report of Mr. Farnall, Poor-law Board Inspector, into the complaints of Miss Beeton against the management of Rotherhithe Workhouse Infirmary, has just been published. Mr. Farnall considers that the evidence adduced proves, among other things, the following:—"That the master and matron did not meet Miss Beeton's complaints, nor fulfil the requirements which she made to them; that the medical officer took no steps to obtain either pauper or paid night nurses, though fully aware that there were bedridden patients in the infirmary; that neither the master nor assistant-master visited the sleeping-wards of the male paupers at the times they ought to have done; that the matron did not visit the sleeping-wards of the female paupers by day and night as she should have done; that the pauper nurses supplied to Miss Beeton were old and inexperienced, and that one of them beat and ill-used the patients; that the sick patients were sent to the infirmary in a dirty and neglected state; that the medical appliances of the infirmary were extremely defective; that the beds were very hard, and that bits of bone and flint were in some of them, and that maggots were seen on one of them; that the dietary of pauper patients was insufficient and not properly served; that one of the pauper laundresses was addicted to drink, and that the nurse Britton took opium." A letter has been sent from the Poor-law Board to Miss Beeton, saying that the guardians have inquired respecting certain charges made against her by the workhouse master, and find that they rest on mere idle gossip; that the guardians have inquired also into the matters of which Miss Beeton complained, and that they have now remedied some of them, but would have done so earlier if she had, in her capacity of nurse, made known the charges to them; that the guardians have come to the conclusion that the charges against Miss Beeton are without foundation. Mr. Farnall's report on an inquiry held with respect to alleged mismanagement of the sick poor in Paddington Workhouse is also published. The charges were made by Mrs. Bateman, a paid nurse, and were brought under the notice of the Poor-law Board by the Earl of Carnarvon, on behalf of the Metropolitan Workhouse Infirmary Association. The affidavits received prove, Mr. Farnall thinks, the following facts:—"That the sick wards are contained in two distinct infirmaries, called the new and the old, and not scattered all over the house; that in the old infirmary as many as three sick children, with various complaints, some of them infectious, have been put to sleep together; that the sick are not classified, but that the aged, young, infirm, chronically and acutely sick are or have been warded together in the same room, and that an aged patient of dirty habits, and with vermin on her, named Stannett, was warded with sick children, and that a noisy lunatic, named Luke, disturbed the sick inmates of a ward by night and day for three weeks; that, in addition to giving all the medicines at the stated hours in the different female sick wards, Mrs. Bateman had a certain amount of dispensing to do, together with the personal distribution of all the clean and dirty linen, both of the wards and the inmates, and the distribution of stores; that Mrs. Bateman was consequently unable to perform satisfactorily to herself the duties of nursing, and that some of the pauper nurses on whom she had to rely were incompetent, and behaved harshly and cruelly to some of the patients, and that the lady visitors occasionally gave the pauper nurses small sums of money to secure their kindness and attention to the sick; that a woman named Ward was afflicted with bed-sores, but was obliged to lie on a straw mattress until Mrs. Bateman obtained an air mattress for her, and that while Mrs. Bateman was nurse she was not supplied with macintosh sheets for dirty patients; and that a paralysed patient, named Dunsford, fell twice out of bed in one night for want of assistance, and for whom a night nurse was ordered, but not supplied." Mr. Farnall also directs the attention of the Poor-law Board to some additional facts elicited during the inquiry. He states that there are no paid night nurses; that the friends of a sick pauper, Mary M'Donald, were not permitted to see her, or detained sometimes an hour and a half before they could do so, "because neither M'Donald herself nor her friends would give any account of her settlement"; that the sick patients give beer to the pauper nurses; that a pauper nurse when called up at night only attended to such calls as she thought proper; that the sick inmates complain to lady visitors of cruelty on the part of the pauper nurses; and that the matron does not visit the sick wards every day. Mr. Farnall advises the Board to direct the appointment of an adequate staff of nurses; that the medical officer should attend thoroughly to his own department and its requirements, and that the master should be informed that in cases of sickness or necessity inmates should be permitted to see their friends on other than appointed visiting days. With respect to a charge of immorality against Mrs. Bateman while acting as nurse at St. Pancras Workhouse, Mr. Farnall reports that the charge was groundless, and that a charge of indiscretion only could be maintained. Mr. Farnall also informs the Board that although the guardians discharged Mrs. Bateman, because she was "inefficient in midwifery," the advertisement through which she was appointed did not require such efficiency as a qualification, nor was her efficiency tested during the month she held office at the Paddington Workhouse.—*Globe.*

Court, Official, and Personal News.

The Queen and the Royal Family will return to Windsor today, and proceed to Balmoral to-morrow evening. The Prince and Princess Christian will not take up their residence at Frogmore until about the time of the return of the Queen from Balmoral.

The Prince and Princess of Wales terminated their sojourn in Yorkshire on Friday. The Princess appears greatly to have enjoyed her sojourn at Studley. The Prince and Princess arrived at Perth on Saturday morning, and were joined there by the Duke of Edinburgh. From Aboyne station the Royal travellers posted to Abergeldie Castle.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has left town for Hughenden Manor.

The Garter vacant by the death of the Marquis Camden will be given to the Duke of Rutland.

The *Scotsman* says that Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone will pass the later autumn and early winter months in Rome. Here they will be joined by the Earl and Countess Granville, Mr. and Mrs. Cardwell, Lord and Lady Stanley of Alderley, Sir Roundell and Lady Laura Palmer, and one or two other colleagues.

Mr. Coleridge, Q.C., and M.P. for Exeter, was on Tuesday seized with illness, whilst conducting a case at the Bristol assizes, which necessitated his withdrawal from the court. In the evening the learned gentleman was reported better.

Mr. Bass, M.P., whose illness in Scotland was at first regarded as serious, is now pronounced to be convalescent.

According to the Paris correspondent of the *Globe*, Lord Cowley will remain at Paris.

The requisition inviting Mr. Bright to Dublin is said to have already received the signatures of twenty-one members of Parliament, including the late Attorney and Solicitor-General, eight parish priests, about thirty city and county magistrates, and a large number of other influential persons. It will, however, be greatly augmented before presentation.

The Lords of the Admiralty (Sir John Pakington, Admiral Milne, Sir John Hay, and Admiral Dacres), are making their annual inspection—annual farce the *Times* calls it—of the dockyards. They have been to Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Dartmouth, and have returned to London.

Miscellaneous News.

GREAT NORTHERN HOSPITAL, CALEDONIAN-ROAD, ISLINGTON, N.—Number of patients for the week ending Aug. 18, 1,001, of which 399 were new cases.

SHUTTING UP OF A RAILWAY.—Owing to the want of traffic the Orton branch of the Morayshire Railway, worked by the Great North of Scotland Company, was shut on the 1st of August.—*Inverness Courier.*

A NARROW ESCAPE.—Dr. Wilks, of Guy's Hospital, is staying at Scarborough, and has had a perilous adventure. Attempting to walk by the sands to Filey, he got caught by the tide. Up to the neck in water, he had to remain all night and part of next day. When relieved he remained for some time in a speechless condition.

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.—The weekly return respecting the cattle plague, issued on Friday evening, shows once more a considerable decrease in this sad scourge, the number of new cases being 161 as against 221 in the previous week. Fresh outbreaks took place in thirty-three farms or places where cattle are kept, a diminution of seven as compared with those of the last return. The decrease is exclusively in the West Midland and the North Midland counties. Scotland, in which for some weeks there have been no cases, appears to have had five in the week ending Aug. 11.

EPIDEMIC AMONG SHEEP AND PIGS.—It is useless longer to conceal the fact that an epidemic disease is spreading over the Wold district among sheep and pigs. By some this is stated to be the rinderpest, but others deny its identity with the cattle plague. Among sheep, Mr. Jordan, of Eastbourne, appears to be the chief sufferer, but the disease is more widely spread among pigs, and from inquiries made on Monday, farmers on various parts of the Wolds could be heard of as having lost from twenty to fifty pigs by a mysterious disease which they cannot understand.—*Weekly Review.*

ANOTHER LOSS OF LIFE AT THE LINCOLN COUNTY HOSPITAL.—Some time since we announced the untimely decease, at the age of twenty-seven, of Miss Lucy Nevile, the Lady Superintendent of the nurses in the Lincoln County Hospital. On her death, a lady resident in Lincoln, widow of the Rev. G. D. Whitehead, late Minor Canon and Prebendary of the cathedral, volunteered to take her place for a time till a successor could be met with. She also has fallen a victim to the same disease, diphtheria, owing in both cases, it is believed, to the bad drainage of the hospital.

DENSITY OF POPULATION.—The new volume of the Board of Trade "Statistical Tables" gives the following statement of the population of countries with more than 10,000,000 inhabitants according to the most recent census:—United Kingdom, 258 persons to the English square mile upon an average; Italy, 225; France, 108: Prussia, 179; Austria, 155; Spain (and Balearic Islands), 84; Turkey, 19; United States, 11; Russia, 9; Russia in Europe, 31; Brazil, 3. The population of the eight above-named States of the old world exceeds 270,000,000.

FALL OF A HOUSE IN HOLBORN AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A lamentable accident took place in Ely-court, Holborn, at an early hour on Thursday morning. A house, inhabited by no fewer than twenty-two persons, utterly collapsed while the unfortunate creatures were in bed. How any of them escaped is a marvel; but although some twenty extricated themselves from their perilous position, two were buried in the ruins, and lost their lives. The inquest was held on Monday. The evidence simply corroborated the reports which have already appeared. It was made clear, however, that the cause of the accident was the absence of a supporting beam which had been removed some time ago. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," coupling with it a censure of the owners of the house.

EARLY CLOSING ON SATURDAYS.—It will be within recollection that at a meeting of ladies held about a month since at Stafford House, on the invitation of the Duchess of Sutherland, it was decided to make an effort to obtain a weekly half-holiday for those employed in the retail establishments of London, particularly of the West-end. The linendrapers' and the mercers' trades were selected for the primary experiments, and, after hearing the arguments adduced in favour of such a course, thirty-four of the leading houses agreed to make the essay by closing their business at two o'clock on Saturdays. So far the experiment has proved satisfactory, and thirty-eight other houses in various retail trades have adopted the same course, while a large number of smaller houses have determined to close at five or six o'clock on Saturdays, which will afford great relief to the numerous persons who are employed by them.

DR. LANKESTER ON INFANTICIDE.—Dr. Lankester, at an inquest on a child at Camden-town, took occasion to defend the views he has put forth as to the prevalence of child-murder in London. In one year he had held inquests on eighty children found dead in the streets, and he believed he would be justified in assuming that there was an equal number of children hidden and their corpses not discovered. This would be 160 murders in his own district, while there were two other districts in the metropolis, each probably bearing an equal proportion as regarded infanticide. This would make 480 child-murders in London in one year; but, in order to be on the lowest side, he would take it for granted that the number would

be 400 only. The mothers who were discovered to be guilty of the murders of their children were found to be on an average twenty years of age; and as the expectancy of life of a young woman of that age was sixty years, or forty years of additional life, he multiplied the 400 by forty, and the startling deduction was that there were in London alone 16 000 women who had murdered their offspring. He added some strong remarks on this abomination.

Reported Distress in Cornwall.—According to a *Pall Mall Gazette* letter from Mr. C. W. Merrifield, who has been spending his holidays in Cornwall, there is great distress, and the prospect of still more, in that county. The price of tin has fallen so low from the discovery of large deposits in the Dutch East Indies that the Cornish mines can no longer be worked at a profit. Machinery which recently cost 10,000*l.* has been sold by auction for 900*l.*, seventy-eight mines are being wound up compulsorily in the Stannaries Court, a far larger number have been stopped, and the writer believes that next Christmas not 20,000 miners will find employment. Last Christmas 200,000 were dependent on the mines. The price of copper is also falling, the lead and iron mines, "can hardly be worked to any serious purpose alone," and the people of Cornwall, over numerous, must either emigrate or starve. This is indeed a sad picture. We sincerely hope that at the least it is overdrawn.—*Spectator.*

Fatal Collision on the East Coast.—A collision, attended with serious loss of life, occurred off Aldborough, on the Suffolk coast, early on Sunday morning. It appears that the General Steam Navigation Company's passenger screw-steamer Bruiser, from Hull to London, with from 100 to 120 persons on board, came into collision with the screw-steamer Haswell, from London for Sunderland, and sank in less than a quarter of an hour. Notwithstanding, however, the rapidity with which the Bruiser filled and went down, seventy-five persons escaped on board the Haswell, and a lady and her nephew were afterwards picked up by a schooner. Eleven or twelve passengers were either drowned or killed, whilst three of the Bruiser's crew were also lost. The Bruiser was built in 1854, her gross tonnage being 506, and her horse power 80. The Haswell was built in 1861. Her gross tonnage is 706, and her horse power 90. The latter was light, and being the heavier ship, literally ran over the Bruiser, cutting her down to the water's edge. Both were iron vessels.

Shocking Neglect by Parochial Officers.—A specimen of the way in which guardians persistently set at nought the Acts of Parliament and the instructions of the Poor-law Board was afforded in the course of a recent inquest at Hendon. A woman with an infant three weeks old in her arms applied for admission at the workhouse, and was refused. She went into a barn for the night and fell asleep with the child in her arms. It was, under such circumstances, naturally suffocated in the course of the night. The master of the workhouse was called, and coolly admitted that he refused shelter to all able-bodied casuals, even whilst rain was falling, and that on the night of the death of this child there was room for thirty-two persons in the casual ward. The jury appended a resolution to their verdict, calling the attention of the Poor-law Board to the matter. It is sad to think of the amount of misery which two or three boards of this description may cause during the approaching winter.

Extraordinary Dream and its Fulfilment.—At an inquest held on Tuesday, at Sunderland, on the body of a boy named Jones, who was accidentally killed at Pemberton Colliery, on Saturday, it transpired that the mother of the lad, on Thursday night, had an extraordinary dream that her son was killed while at work, and this produced such an impression on her that she refused to allow him to go to work next day, and he stayed at home all Friday. Next morning, however, he had gone to work at four o'clock, and it appears that within half-an-hour of entering the mine, some full tubs ran amain, and in trying to stop them the lad, who was only twelve years of age, was thrown down, some of the wheels of the tub passing over his neck and almost severing his head from his body. He must have died instantaneously. The pitmen, in accordance with a superstitious belief, immediately knocked off work, and the shaft was laid idle for the day, rendering a loss of several hundred pounds to the proprietors. Within an hour of the deceased's leaving his mother's house, intelligence was conveyed to her of the fulfilment of her dream. Another brother was drowned a year ago while bathing in the pit pond of the same colliery.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Co operative Societies.—The annual return of industrial and provident societies in England registered under the Act of 1863 contains accounts for the year 1865 relating to 417 of the 599 whose rules have been certified by Mr. Tidd Pratt. These co-operative associations, carrying on the trade of grocers and dealers in other provisions, shoemaking and drapery had at the close of 1865 148,586 members; their share capital amounted to 761,313*l.*, and their loan capital was 112,733*l.* They paid 3,063,088*l.* for goods bought in the year 1865, and received for goods sold 3,373,837*l.* They state their profits realised in the year to be 279,226*l.*, out of which they paid dividends on the shares, and dividends on purchases made from the societies, and provided for reserve and depreciation funds. At the close of this year the value of their assets and property was 1,105 685*l*, the money in hand 139,623*l.*, the trade liabilities 273,480*l.* Ninety of the associations in the list are in Yorkshire, and above 100 in Lancashire. Still at their head stand the Rochdale Equitable Pioneers, an association established more than twenty years ago, and numbering above 5,000 members. In the year 1865 it sold grocery and provisions for cash to the amount of 196,234*l* Its share capital at the end of the year was 69,307*l.*, its loan capital 342*l.*, the value of its assets and property 79,778*l.*, the year's expenses 9,622*l.*, the year's profits 25,156*l.* It paid 2,850*l.* for interest on shares, 20 274*l.* for dividend on purchases, 537*l.* for educational purposes. Two or three other co-operative societies in the north of England sold goods in the year to the amount of more than 100,000*l.*

Horrible Scene in East London.—A correspondent, "J. V.," writing of Harris's-court, Brook-street, Stepney, tells the following story in the *Daily Telegraph*:—"Whilst in the yard, on Wednesday, I was requested to visit a poor woman who had just been attacked by cholera, and on entering the house, I saw, in a room eight feet square, about thirty persons, all drunk. In a corner lay a corpse, which was being prepared for 'waking.' In the room over that just mentioned, and in which lay the sick woman, I found no less than twenty-one persons, all of whom were drunk, and being round the patient, a poor young woman, they had actually stolen the wedding ring from her finger. She begged that I would have her taken to the hospital; but the drunken mob prevented me do so, and I had to leave the poor creature to the care of those about her until death put an end to her sufferings the following morning. It was determined that the corpse down stairs should be removed to the dead-house that evening, and when this became known in the court the mob resolved not to allow the removal of the body, and to this end they mustered in great numbers outside the door. When nine o'clock struck, a procession—headed by the priest, Father Kelly, the doctors, and several of the parochial officials—entered the court with a staff of police. Notwithstanding the remonstrances of the priest, it was fully an hour before we accomplished our task."

The Learned Congresses.—To-day the thirty-sixth annual assembly of the British Association will commence at Nottingham, on which occasion the inaugural address will be delivered in the Th atre Royal by the president, Mr. W. R. Grove. The different sections will assemble in the rooms appointed for them for the reading and discussion of reports and other communications on the 23rd to the 28th inst. The sections include mathematical and physical science, geology, biology, geography, and ethnology, economic science and statistics, and mathematical science. To each section a separate president of eminence is appointed. On the 23rd there will be a *soirée* at the Working Men's Exhibition Building, which has been decorated for the purpose. The Social Science Congress will meet next month at Manchester under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftesbury; Lord Brougham will be present. The Hon. George Denman, M.P. and Q.C., has accepted the office of president of the Jurisprudence Department; Lord Robert Montagu, M.P., will be one of the vice-presidents of the Health Department; Edmund Potter, Esq., M.P., and Mr. Malcolm Ross have accepted vice-presidencies of the Economy Department; and the Rev. Canon Richson and Mr. Hugh Birley have accepted the vice-presidencies of the Educational Department.

The New Law on Industrial Schools.—Several important alterations in respect to industrial schools have been made in an Act passed on the day of the prorogation. It repeals three statutes. The schools are to be certified and under Government inspection, and to them counties and boroughs are to contribute. Regarding the class of children to be detained at such places, it is provided that any person may take a child apparently under the age of fourteen found begging or receiving alms, whether actually or under the pretext of selling or offering for sale anything, or being in the streets for the purpose; any child wandering and having no home or proper guardianship or visible means of subsistence; any child found destitute, either being an orphan or having a surviving parent who is undergoing penal servitude or imprisonment; or any child frequenting the company of reputed thieves. A child answering any of these descriptions may be sent to a certified industrial school when taken before a magistrate. A child apparently under the age of twelve charged with an offence, not before convicted, may be sent to such an establishment, and even parents and others having a "refractory child" under fourteen may apply to a magistrate to have that child sent to one of the schools. A parent is, if of ability, to pay a sum not exceeding 5*s.* a week. For offences at certified schools children are to be sent to reformatory schools, and such schools are to be kept distinct. The Act extends to 54 sections, and is very explicit as to the management of the establishments, and the manner in which they are to be conducted to ensure proper treatment of the children.

A Real Adullamite. — An extraordinary case came before the Sunderland magistrates on Saturday. A pitman named Thomas Robson was summoned for refusing to quit a cave he had hollowed out for his occupation in the sea banks, on the lands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who were the summoning parties. Their only object was to induce Robinson to quit "the premises," but neither threats nor persuasion could succeed. It transpired, during the hearing of the case, that the defendant took it into his head to leave his employment at Ryhope Colliery, and the house he occupied, for the purpose of excavating a habitation out of the sea banks. He made himself a nice entrance, cut out a room of considerable size, and made a hole at the top for a chimney. The place was timbered on the sides and the roof; but though he had fitted it up in a style that might be comfortable to live in, there was danger of it giving way, and some morning he might find himself on the beach. The cave was about half way up the bank, and about forty feet from the beach, and was approached by a winding path. The defendant proving obstinate to the last, a fine of 5*l.* was inflicted, and, refusing to pay, he was locked up. In the afternoon some policemen and about a dozen navvies proceeded to the cave, where they found the defendant's wife's sister in possession. On being asked to move the furniture and leave, she refused, declaring she would stick to the place until she died, and they would have to bury her there. They were ultimately obliged to remove both her and the furniture by force, after which the navvies commenced to demolish the place, which had been very strongly built. The defendant was then released.

The British Museum.—It is with great satisfaction that we announce the appointment of Mr. Thomas Watts to the Keepership of the Printed Book Department of the British Museum. One of the most eminent philologists of our day, Mr. Watts has served the Museum in the various capacities of assistant, assistant-keeper, and superintendent of the reading-room respectively, since the year 1838, and the vast range of his linguistic acquirements has enabled him during that period to furnish our national establishment, not only with all those important works in the classical and more familiar modern languages which have raised it to the position of one of the most magnificent libraries in the world, but also with all the most useful, elegant, and curious literature of such out-of-the way idioms as Icelandic, Bohemian, Chinese, &c. He has thus, under Mr. Panizzi's and Mr. Jones's immediate directions, accomplished the almost incredible task of creating within the precincts of the Museum, the best English library in England or the world, the best Russian library out of Russia, the best German out of Germany, the best Spanish out of Spain, and so on for every language, from Italian to Icelandic, from Polish to Portuguese. Russian, Hungarian, Danish, Swedish, and other rare literatures, have, through his exertions, found a home in England; and the time has already come when the denizens of far away countries flock to Great Russell-street to find the works of their native tongues in fuller array there than in their own principal libraries. Nothing short of the most energetic and untiring efforts, coupled with ripe judgment and large experience, could, of course, produce such a result; and we may mention as an instance that Mr. Watts cannot have examined less than about 600,000 titles in the endless array of catalogues, reviews, and bibliographical works of all countries, and that he has classed and arranged about 400,000 volumes himself.—*Athenæum.*

Suitable Drinks in Cholera Seasons.—Dr. Gavin Milroy writes:—"First and foremost as to the water used for drinking. It would unquestionably be wise to advise that all the water should be boiled. The necessity for the precaution is greater in many country places than even in towns. Slightly acidulating the boiled water with diluted sulphuric acid at once renders it a grateful drink in hot weather; the addition of a little sugar and any pleasant flavouring matter will of course make it still more acceptable. The working classes generally require to be cautioned against continuing the use of their ordinary beverage of beer whenever they experience any tendency to diarrhœa; there is no article of diet that is more liable to keep up and aggravate looseness of the bowels than fermented liquors. Cold tea is one of the best things that can be drunk as long as the diarrhœa lasts."—*Lancet.*

Pleasant Travelling.—We came by the way of the Orange, Lemon, and Alexandria railroad, and would say to persons who are tired of life and in a hurry to get through, try this line. You leave Washington in the evening, and, as a general thing, will arrive in Heaven or Richmond the next day. Each train is provided with a surgeon, undertaker, amputating table, and other luxuries; besides these, it has some of the finest coffins I ever expect to see. Hospitals are established along the entire route, and in case of accident the bodies of strangers are immediately embalmed. The arrangements are so perfect, and accidents so sure on this road, that many persons have their limbs amputated and get embalmed before starting to avoid delay while on the car.—*Richmond (Va.) Paper.*

Something like a Puff.—The following appears as an advertisement in a New York paper on the 30th June:—"Surprising to somebody.—On Monday last we extracted twenty-three teeth for a lady, with the laughing gas; and after writing her name on our scroll she added, 'No pain.' Another lady for whom we extracted twenty added to her name, 'Perfectly satisfactory—No pain.' A gentleman seventy years of age, for whom we extracted nine teeth, added to his name, 'Never felt the least pain.' Another gentleman on waking said he dreamed of riding in the Central Park, and added to his name, 'I have a mind to have all my teeth out.' A little boy, just old enough to write, added, 'I felt jolly.' Some of our patients come three or four hundred miles, and no one yet has expressed disappointment. Colton Dental Association."

The story of the invention of a bullet-proof coat which recently appeared in the *Nord*, now turns out out to be a hoax. The pistol was loaded with a small cork only, and the intended bullet, which was afterwards shown to the astonished spectators, was dropped upon the floor by the perpetrator of the hoax the moment the weapon was fired.

Literature.

*THE ALBERT N'YANZA.**

The discoveries of the great lake from which the Nile ultimately flows has made the name of Mr. (now Sir Samuel) Baker, already a "household "word" amongst us. His is the honour of completing our knowledge of the sources of the celebrated river of mystery, and all Englishmen rejoice that it has been by the noble ambition and persevering energy of their own countrymen that "the spell "that guarded these secret fountains" has been broken. Henceforth, the name of Bruce, the discoverer of the source of the Blue Nile, losing none of its own proper honour, will yet be of inferior glory to the names of Speke and Grant, and of Mr. and Mrs. Baker. The addition made to our geographical knowledge by the latter has been already fittingly estimated and distinguished by learned societies and by scientific journals. It will take more time to reckon up and justly appreciate the wayside contributions to botany, ethnology, geology, and natural history, which may be gathered from Mr. Baker's record of his explorations. We do not propose to ourselves the consideration of any of these in the brief notice with which we introduce to our readers the most interesting work on African travel and adventure that has yet appeared, and perhaps nearly the most fascinating book of travel and exploration in any land that has ever been given to the world. After a few preliminary words, foregoing the vain attempt to take even a cursory glance at the whole path and progress of the adventurous and heroical travellers, we shall allow it to speak for itself.

We suppose everyone now knows that Mr. Baker is a gentleman who fitted out his expedition at his own cost, and according to carefully considered plans,—that he was the friend of Captain Speke, and, like him, and we think we may say much beyond him, a sportsman accustomed to tropical climates, and to the excitement, the danger, and the bravery of adventure in pursuit of wild animals, and that he formed his determination to penetrate into the heart of Africa, and to reach the Nile source, with the firm resolve to succeed or to sacrifice all in the attempt. He appears to have had every physical advantage for his task, every mental quality fitted to give him influence and authority over savages, and all the strength of will which in combination with these would make it his greatest difficulty to be beaten in overcoming difficulties. He divided the responsibility of his attempt with no counseller, and boldly determined to suffer no restraint or hindrance from taking a colleague. Yet he had a companion, of whom he tenderly says, "One who, although my "greatest comfort, was also my greatest care—one "whose life yet dawned at so early an age that "womanhood was still a future." All England has thrilled at knowing that Mr. Baker's wife shared with him all his dangers and fatigues, his wearying delays and difficulties, and the revolting experiences of life amongst the most degraded savages of Central Africa. It is the most remarkable story that traveller ever had to tell, how this young lady, in the power of love and of sympathy with her husband's great purpose, courageously and enduringly passed through all the miseries and sufferings, the starvations and fevers, and the perils of an unknown path surrounded by the brutalities of barbarians, which appear in his intentionally subdued picture. To her devotion, her calmness, her tact, and her womanly gentleness, Mr. Baker owed much of his safety and success; and the name of his wife is imperishable amongst those of women whose simplicity, faithfulness, and endurance, constitute a true greatness, and will be associated with his own in all mention evermore of the discovery of the Lake Albert N'yanza.

Mr. Baker's expedition was planned at Cairo, in 1861. His difficulties and disappointments began even with the journey to Berber; and he very soon discovered that it was absolutely necessary to success that he should not be dependent upon his interpreter, and determined to spend a year in Abyssinia to acquire the Arabic language, and meanwhile to explore the Atbara and the Blue Nile. He has reserved for a separate work the details of this year's investigations on the Abyssinian frontier. Arrived at Khartoum, his early experiences were such as to bring out the whole method of the kidnapping and sale of slaves; and he puts the thing very vividly before his readers. After obstruction and annoyance he commenced his journey up the White Nile on December 18th, 1862, with a party of precious scoundrels, who were the only men procurable, trusting to his higher intellect, his firmness, and his strong arm, to give him control of the miserable cutthroats of Khartoum, accustomed to murder and pillage in the slave-trade. After six weeks he reached Gondokoro, the interior seat of the slave-trade, which he describes as "a perfect hell." It is difficult to conceive the situation of an English lady in so disgusting and horrible a place. Here occurred the following incident, which will assist to show Mrs. Baker's invaluable service to her husband and his expedition:—

"After a few days' detention at Gondokoro, I saw unmistakable signs of discontent among my men, who had evidently been tampered with by the different traders' parties. One evening several of the most disaffected came to me with a complaint that they had not enough meat, and that they must be allowed to make a razzia upon the cattle of the natives to procure some oxen. This demand being of course refused, they retired, muttering in an insolent manner their determination of stealing with or without my permision. I said nothing at the time; but early on the following morning I ordered the drum to beat and the men to fall in. I made them a short address, reminding them of the agreement made at Khartoum, to follow me faithfully, and of the compact that had been entered into, that they were neither to indulge in slave-hunting nor in cattle-stealing. The only effect of my address was a great outburst of insolence on the part of the ringleader of the previous evening. This fellow, named Cesar, was an Arab, and his impertinence was so violent, that I immediately ordered him twenty-five lashes, as an example to others.

"Upon the vakeel (Saati) advancing to seize him, there was a general mutiny. Many of the men threw down their guns and seized sticks, and rushed to the rescue of their tall ringleader. Saati was a little man, and was perfectly helpless. Here was an escort! These were the men upon whom I was to depend in hours of difficulty and danger, in an expedition in unknown regions; these were the fellows that I had considered to be reduced 'from wolves to lambs'!

"I was determined not to be done, and to insist upon the punishment of the ringleader. I accordingly went towards him, with the intention of seizing him; but he, being backed by upwards of forty men, had the impertinence to attack me, rushing forward with a fury that was ridiculous. To stop his blow, and to knock him into the middle of the crowd, was not difficult; and after a rapid repetition of the dose I disabled him, and seizing him by the throat, I called to my vakeel, Saati, for a rope to bind him; but in an instant I had a crowd of men on me to rescue their leader. How the affair would have ended I cannot say; but as the scene lay within ten yards of my boat, my wife, who was ill with fever in the cabin, witnessed the whole affray, and seeing me surrounded, she rushed out, and in a few moments she was in the middle of the crowd, who at that time were endeavouring to rescue my prisoner. Her sudden appearance had a curious effect, and calling upon several of the least mutinous to assist, she very pluckily made her way up to me. Seizing the opportunity of an indecision that was for the moment evinced by the crowd, I shouted to the drummer-boy to beat the drum. In an instant the drum beat, and at the top of my voice I ordered the men to 'fall in.' It is curious how mechanically an order is obeyed if given at the right moment, even in the midst of a mutiny. Two-thirds of the men fell in and formed in line, while the remainder retreated with the ringleader, Cesar, whom they led away, declaring that he was badly hurt. The affair ended by my insisting upon all forming into line, and upon the ringleader being brought forward. In this critical moment Mrs. Baker, with great tact, came forward and implored me to forgive him if he kissed my hand and begged for pardon. This compromise completely won the men, who, although a few minutes before in open mutiny, now called upon their ringleader, Cesar, to apologise, and all would be right. I made them rather a bitter speech, and dismissed them."

After some days at Gondokoro, during which a vague rumour reached Mr. Baker which led him to hope that Speke and Grant were nearing the place, on the 15th February a rattle of musketry was heard, and he ran forth to give excited welcome to the gallant travellers on their arrival from the Victoria N'yanza. "Speke appeared the more worn "of the two; he was excessively lean, but in reality "he was in good tough condition; he had walked "the whole way from Zanzibar, never having once "ridden during that wearying march. Grant was in "honourable rags; his bare knees projecting "through the remnants of trousers that were an ex-"hibition of rough industry in tailor's work. He "was looking tired and feverish, but both men had "a fire in the eye that showed the spirit that had "led them through." With the pleasure of meeting them mingled the disappointment of having seemingly arrived at the end of the expedition by which it was Mr. Baker's aim to accomplish something for the geography of the Nile. With "characteristic candour and "generosity," they at once gave him a map of their route, showing that they had been unable to complete the actual exploration of the discovered source, and informed him of a lake, the Luta N'zige, which they had heard of, and which they considered to be a second source of the Nile. Here then was Mr. Baker's work defined, and having received some useful minute directions from Speke, he set off for the discovery of this supposedly inferior lake, and was rewarded by being able to place it on the map of Africa as one of the largest bodies of fresh water in the world, and as the final solution of the great problem of the Nile sources.

Adhering to our intention already expressed of only introducing the book, and then giving extracts we select the two following passages as suitable for the representation of the interest and the style of the book. The first shows some of the more pleasant phases of life at Obbo, and some of the sources of the influence gained over its savages.

"For months we dragged on a miserable existence at Obbo, wrecked by fever; the quinine exhausted; thus the disease worried me almost to death, returning at intervals of a few days. Fortunately my wife did not suffer so much as I did. I had nevertheless prepared for the journey south; and as travelling on foot would have been impossible in our weak state, I had purchased and trained three oxen in lieu of horses. They were named 'Beef,' 'Steaks,' and 'Suet.' 'Beef' was a magnificent animal, but having been bitten by the flies, he so lost his condition that I changed his name to 'Bones.' We were ready to start, and the natives reported that early in January the Asua would be fordable. I had arranged with Ibrahim that he should supply me with porters for payment in copper bracelets, and that he should accompany me with one hundred men to Kamrasi's country (Unyoro), on condition that he would restrain his people from all misdemeanours, and that they should be entirely subservient to me. It was the month of December, and during the nine months that I had been in correspondence with his party I had succeeded in acquiring an extraordinary influence. Although my camp was nearly three quarters of a mile from their zareeba, I had been besieged daily for many months for everything that was wanted; my camp was a kind of general store that appeared to be inexhaustible. I gave all that I had with a good grace, and thereby gained the good will of the robbers, especially as my large medicine-cheat contained a supply of drugs that rendered me in their eyes a physician of the first importance. I had been very successful with my patients; and the medicines that I generally used being those which produced a very decided effect, both the Turks and natives considered them with perfect faith. There was seldom any difficulty in prognosticating the effect of tartar emetic, and this became the favourite drug that was almost daily applied for; a dose of three grains enchanting the patient, who always advertised my fame by saying, 'He told me I should be sick, and, by Allah! there was no mistake about it.' Accordingly there was a great run upon the tartar emetic. Many people in Debono's camp had died, including several of my deserters who had joined them. News was brought that in three separate fights with the natives, my deserters had been killed on every occasion, and my men and those of Ibrahim unhesitatingly declared that it was the 'hand of God.' None of Ibrahim's men had died since we left Latooka. One man, who had been badly wounded by a lance thrust through his abdomen, I had successfully treated; and the trading party, who would at one time have gladly have exterminated me, now exclaimed, 'What shall we do when the Sowar (traveller) leaves the country?' Mrs. Baker had been exceedingly kind to the women and children of both the natives and the traders, and together we had created so favourable an impression that we were always referred to as umpires in every dispute. My own men, although indolent, were so completely disciplined that they would not have dared to disobey an order, and they looked back upon their former mutinous conduct with surprise at their own audacity, and declared that they feared to return to Khartoum, as they were sure that I should not forgive them."

The next speaks powerfully for itself—the hour of the great and rewarding discovery:—

"The name of this village was Parkáni. For several days past our guides had told us that we were very near to the lake, and we were now assured that we should reach it on the morrow. I had noticed a lofty range of mountains at an immense distance west, and I had imagined that the lake lay on the other side of this chain; but I was now informed that those mountains formed the western frontier of the M'wootan N'sigé, and that the lake was actually within a march of Parkáni. I could not believe it possible that we were so near the object of our search. The guide Rabonga now appeared, and declared that if we started early on the following morning we should be able to wash in the lake by noon.

"That night I hardly slept. For years I had striven to reach the 'sources of the Nile.' In my nightly dreams during that arduous voyage I had always failed, but after so much hard work and perseverance the cup was at my very lips, and I was to *drink* at the mysterious fountain before another sun should set—at that great reservoir of nature that ever since Creation had baffled all discovery. I had hoped, and prayed, and striven, through all kinds of difficulties, in sickness, starvation, and fatigue, to reach the hidden source; and when it had appeared impossible, we had both determined to die upon the road rather than return defeated. Was it possible that it was so near, and that to-morrow we could say, 'The work is accomplished'?

"*The 14th March.*—The sun had not risen when I was spurring my ox after the guide, who, having been promised a double handful of beads on arrival at the lake, had caught the enthusiasm of the moment. The day broke beautifully clear, and having crossed a deep valley between the hills, we toiled up the opposite slope. I hurried to the summit. The glory of our prize burst suddenly upon me! There, like a sea of quicksilver, lay far beneath the grand expanse of water, a boundless sea-horizon on the south and south-west, glittering in the noon-day sun; and, on the west, at fifty or sixty miles' distance, blue mountains rose from the bosom of the lake to a height of about 7,000 feet above its level.

"It is impossible to describe the triumph of that moment. Here was the reward of all our labour—for the years of tenacity with which we had toiled through Africa. England had won the sources of the Nile! Long before I reached this spot I had arranged to give three cheers with all our men in English style in honour of the discovery, but now that I looked down upon the great inland sea, lying nestled in the very heart of Africa, and thought how vainly mankind had sought these sources throughout so many ages, and reflected that I had been the humble instrument permitted to unravel this portion of the great mystery when so many greater than I had failed, I felt too serious to vent my feelings in vain cheers for victory, and I sincerely thanked God for having guided and supported us through all dangers to the good end. I was about 1,500 feet above the lake, and I looked down from the steep granite cliff upon these welcome waters—upon that vast reservoir which nourished Egypt and brought fertility where all was wilderness; upon that great source so long hidden from mankind—that source of bounty and of blessing to millions of human beings; and, as one of the greatest objects in nature, I determined to honour it with a great name. As an imperishable memorial of one loved

* *The Albert N'yanza, Great Basin of the Nile, and Explorations of the Nile Sources.* By SAMUEL WHITE BAKER, M.A., F.R.G.S., Gold Medallist of the Royal Geographical Society. With Maps, Illustrations, and Portraits. Two Vols. (Macmillan and Co.)

and mourned by our gracious Queen, and deplored by every Englishman, I called this great lake 'The Albert N'yanza.' The Victoria and the Albert lakes are the two sources of the Nile. The zigzag path to descend to the lake was so steep and dangerous that we were forced to leave our oxen with a guide, who was to take them to Magungo and wait for our arrival. We commenced the descent of the steep path on foot. I led the way, grasping a stout bamboo. My wife, in extreme weakness, tottered down the pass, supporting herself upon my shoulder, and stooping to rest every twenty paces. After a toilsome descent of about two hours, weak with years of fever, but for the moment strengthened by success, we gained the level plain below the cliff. A walk of about a mile through flat, sandy meadows of fine turf, interspersed with trees and bush, brought us to the water's edge. The waves were rolling upon a white, pebbly beach. I rushed into the lake, and thirsty with heat and fatigue, with a heart full of gratitude, I drank deeply from the sources of the Nile."

It will be here faintly seen how admirably Mr. Baker writes, and with what art he works up his materials: we may add, that we think him the greatest writer among English travellers. His book has scarcely more incident, or more information, than the great African books that we have had recently from other hands; but it is Mr. Baker's distinction that he has made his record as charming as the facts are interesting and valuable. Probably no book of the time will be more widely read or more highly enjoyed.

---

*"ECCLESIA DEI"—WHAT?**

The author of the work bearing this title does not give his name, but tells us at the very outset that "any one who will considerately attend to the state-"ments" it contains "will at once see that the "writer has sought to unfold, by means of larger "and deeper views than are commonly entertained "of Christian truth, an explanation of the chief "difficulties of our position at this time, and to "furnish some practical suggestions for really "effective modes of action with respect to them." In order to "set forth in what seems to be its true "light, the nature of some of the work appointed to "our generation," the author attempts "to give an "outline of the heavenly disclosures in their most "comprehensive aspect." We are invited first of all to "look back to that epoch when God called the "universe into existence"; and to "mark His pur-"poses, so far as they have been made known"; then to accompany our author as he describes "the "order in which He has realised them, with some of "the earlier stages of their development. We shall "thus see how the human system was originated, "the reasons of its actual condition, the provisions "which have met its exigencies, the laws by which "those provisions are administered, and the form "into which it is meant to be restored." Thus "the pure type, and the true working of our dis-"pensation, will come into view," and the conse-quent duties incumbent upon us will appear. But this is not all. When the past and the present have been comprehensively disposed of, the untrodden future has to be dealt with—"our views will be "directed onward beyond the immediate efforts "which are required from us, to the future in which "those efforts will be gloriously justified." Our author may well add, "some application of thought "will be required by these contemplations," but he finds consolation in the hope that "we shall be "effectively helped in them by many to whom the "gifts of prophetic insight have been vouchsafed;" and certainly in roaming over ground of such vast expanse all the "prophetic" or any other "insight" that can be obtained is abundantly needed. We feel that the "larger and deeper views" which the author possesses are most needful qualifications, especially as his exposition is limited to less than 300 pages. We are bound to add that the style corresponds with the character of the work. It is extremely vague. A lavish use of pronouns renders it frequently obscure and sometimes ambiguous. The book, however, is undoubtedly the production of a devout and thoughtful mind. It is an attempt to deal with some of the most important questions of the day, and as such it is commendable, but the attempt is made on a scale far too gigantic to be successful. The author must have spent much time and labour on his work, and if he shows no tightness of grasp of the subjects he touches, and deals in speculation much more than in reason, it is easily accounted for by the unwieldy nature of his theme. Matters on which controversy runs high and deep, which are not collateral to his subject, but lie right in the line of it, are touched off in a paragraph, or dismissed in a superficial note. Hardly anything presents a difficulty to him. Things seen and unseen, but especially the latter, are revealed to his "prophetic insight."

The book starts with the announcement that God has given to us a Revelation through His Son, which unfolds the origin, form, and purpose of the universal order in which we live, and which also shows our relation to that universal order. The Church with its testimonies and its ordinances is the instrument whereby the duties of our citizenship are to be discharged. To appreciate our position we must refer to the true order of the universe and look around us with a divinely instructed and far-seeing eye. In the Holy Scriptures we have a divine revelation by means of which we may attain, through devout meditation, those enlarged views of the universal order and of our relations with it which are needful for the proper fulfilment of the work that is imposed upon us. The author goes back to the beginning, to the first act of creation, in fact to the period when God abode mysteriously alone in His infinite dominions. The progress of moral natures in communion with Himself was the purpose which moved the Deity to fill the boundless solitudes with material worlds and to people them with immortals. All things were made through the agency of God's beloved Son, the Eternal Word. On the completion of the material system, those beings whose blessed advancement is determined, are called into existence. The first chapter of Genesis is probably meant to describe the type and order according to which the whole material universe, with all its tenants, and not merely the earth, were originally constituted. All intelligent moral natures are connected with their creator in a true affinity, and can know him positively and not merely "regulatively." Thrones, dominions, principalities, and powers, are spiritual beings who hold habitual communion with the Eternal Word, while the harmony of their wills with that of their Creator is maintained and their progress secured by the help of the Third Person in the Blessed Trinity. Room for considerable speculation is furnished to our author concerning the individual condition and the mutual relation of these spiritual beings. Revelation and analogy supply many hints by which we may obtain glimpses of the state and fortune of the unseen and unfallen portion of the *Ecclesia Dei*. At length man is made, a sharer of immortal existence, and "in man's original condition we behold a "microcosm of the universe." An alien spirit, who had "departed from the heavenly order," visited our first parents, and in the guise of a seraph suceeded in dimming "their perceptions of the "nature of the order they were living in." "The "bond which united them to the Supreme was "broken." "They departed from the celestial "harmonies." They died on the day they eat the forbidden fruit, for they then became subject to corruption, and enrolled themselves in the evil community of apostates. But they had entered that community through causes entirely different from those in which the community was originally founded, for they had been subject to extraneous influence; their fall was through the contagion of guilt, and their failure was not the disobedience of their own free will, but rather the "ceasing to main-"tain the conflict and protest which as one "of their fundamental obligations had also been "laid on them." It was for this reason their Creator interposed to redeem and to restore them. A special and altogether unexampled manifestation of the Heavenly Order is witnessed upon earth as the result of this interposition. This Order has been developed as the generations have gone forward, and "now rising up from the great sphere of being "it comes into our view in all the light which the "lapse of time has cast on it." The institution of a society and fellowship is needed for man's perfect recovery, hence the appointment of a Church. The author enumerates six chief distinctions and purposes of the Church, and he regards the presentation of a sacrifice as the distinctive feature of Christian worship. The sects who separate themselves from the true Church are lax, superstitious, irreverent, and rationalising, and "those who call "themselves 'The Baptists'" take "a *superstitious* "view" of Christian ordinances, in which view "two forms of error are curiously blended," viz., degrading the ordinances "into memorials and "witnesses similar to those in common use amongst "mankind," and also "exalting them into the "place of charms." The author's great authorities on "the sects" are Chalmers' Lectures on Establishments, and Gladstone's State in Relation with the Church; he appears totally unacquainted with almost everything that during the last thirty years has been thought and written on the subject. He adopts a supercilious tone towards all who dissent from the Church of England, which happily is falling into disuse with respectable writers. A long chapter is devoted to a consideration of the "fulfil-"ment of the Divine Order: its method and "results," in which a theory is propounded by which all the advantages of Congregationalism and freedom can be combined with whatever advantages the Church now holds. Unfortunately, all the rough facts by which we are surrounded are ignored, so that those parts of the book which are concerned with the present, and on which it might have been hoped that the author would have said something to the purpose, are mere airy fancies that dissolve the moment they are touched by fact. The author would reduce the Church to a state of perfect external symmetry. He presents us with a well-planned structure arranged with mechanical accuracy, but utterly unsuitable either to a perfect or an imperfect world. Individual congregations, parishes, rural deaneries, diocesan synods, culminating in a national convention, form a harmonious but purely imaginary chain. Could this happy vision be realised, the author believes that the Church on earth would be like that in heaven, and would help forward the nation in every pure and right development. Other churches locally separated (for the author does not mean English sects) would join with the Church of England, and then would appear "the final development of our "Church life, as it should be witnessed in a true "embodiment of the Celestial Order." It rests with the ministers of the Church of England to take the earliest steps in this matter. "In their "persons every member of the Church sees the "union of the earthly with the unfallen and heavenly "communities visibly betokened." In the closing chapter of the book the author brings so largely into exercise his "prophetic insight," that we cannot follow him. The Intermediate State, the Close of our Earthly Economy, the Possible Future Developments of the Divine Order, the Future Destinies of the Lost, afford matter for his speculations.

The cardinal idea of the book is Celestial Order; it might be a sermon from the text, "Order is "heaven's first law." But the order contemplated is merely external. The whole book illustrates the too common mistake of confounding essential unity with mere superficial uniformity. It aims at a unity which would appear in the straight figures and painful angles of a strict visible system. There is nothing like this that we know of in God's universe, and it is as undesirable as it is impossible that the true Church on earth should take any such form. We fear the book will not do much to explain "the chief difficulties of our position," and that the "suggestions" it furnishes are not very "practical."

---

*THE WORKING CLASSES AND RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.**

These two publications are a gratifying sign of the times. They indicate the increasing readiness to investigate the greatest religious anomaly of our age, and deserve welcome at the hands of the Christian public as throwing much light upon a problem which claims the earnest consideration of all who have at heart the evangelisation of the people. The subject with which they deal is thus forcibly stated by Mr. White in his opening lecture:—

"Throughout England, these buildings, these churches and chapels, are filled Sunday after Sunday with the nobles and the gentry, and the comfortable middle classes; professional men, tradesmen, placemen and shopkeepers, and their immediate servants and dependents; and with a thin sprinkling of the labouring classes in its different ranks. The great body of the hand-workers of the kingdom, in all their different orders, from skilled artificers, whose wages raise them into close contact with the middle classes,—down, through many degrees, to the bearers of burdens, and those who live by unskilled labour,—*these are not there*, and as a consequence are most exceedingly ignorant of this Revelation of Heaven. It is said that not five per cent. of their numbers are in the habit of frequenting these buildings, or joining their fellow-countrymen in the study of Christianity, or in the worship of their Maker. Look in at these churches or chapels where you will, morning or evening, the working classes are not there; especially those who may be called the nobility of the working classes are not there,—the intelligent mechanics, the skilled artisans, your machinists, your musical and surgical instrument makers, your joiners, your masons, your painters and decorators, and all the host of your engineers,—these are not there. No, while the middle classes are at church, these persons are in bed, or taking their pleasure in the streets, or in the parks, or in the country, and wholly refuse to give their presence or their sympathy to what goes on in the edifices dedicated to the public promulgation or practice of Christianity."

The state of things thus faithfully described is, Mr. White truly says, "awful if Christianity is true." Impressed with this conviction, the pastor of Hawley-road Chapel has for many years taken pains to discover the reasons why our artisan class, as a rule, neglect public religious worship, and these lectures are a statement of the working man's case, drown with characteristic force and candour, and a very frank and able examination of the arguments on which it is based. Mr. White grapples with the following "reasons and excuses of intel-"ligent mechanics for abstaining for attendance on "the ordinances of religion":—"The mercenary "character of the ministers of Christianity, who "get their living by teaching it." "The difficulty of "knowing what is true, through the multitude of "opinions." "The dreadful doctrines taught in "our churches and chapels." "The need for fresh "air, for rest, and for enjoyment on Sunday, none "of which are to be had at church." "The bad "character of church-goers." With each of these

---

* *Ecclesia Dei: The Place and Functions of the Church in the Divine Order of the Universe, and its Relations with the World.* Alexander Strahan, London and New York. 1866.

* Five *Lectures on the Reasons and Excuses given by Intelligent Mechanics for not going to Church.* By the Rev. EDWARD WHITE, of Hawley-road Chapel, Kentish Town. London: Elliot Stock, 62, Paternoster-row.

* *Prize Essay on Religious Worship and the Working Classes.* Leeds Express.

topics Mr. White deals in a succinct, racy, and popular style, far removed from pulpit stiffness and formality. It is the earnest Christian reasoning and expostulating with his fellow men on their own level, and with a kindliness as well as plainness which everyone can appreciate. Underlying them all is a deep and unaffected sympathy with the condition and wants of our industrial population, a surprising knowledge of their social position and peculiarities, and admissions of the defects and shortcomings of the Christian Church, which are well adapted to create a favourable impression on the classes to whom the lectures are addressed. These lectures come home to the intelligent working man, extenuate none of his faults, confront his prejudices, strip him of vain excuses, and present Christianity to him as a scheme all-sufficient to satisfy the cravings of his heart and to ennoble his life. We have not space, if it were consistent with our object, to examine these lectures in detail. But we quote the following passage from the second lecture as a fair specimen of Mr. White's forcible and homely method of meeting objections. He illustrates the unreasonableness of the plea of difficulty in finding out religious truth by a parallel drawn from general medical experience :—

"The world is full of all sorts of diseases and infirmities; but no one can deny that the world is full of all sorts of opinions on the proper method of treating them. In some countries they treat them with charms and amulets. In others, as Montaigne says, with the most horrible combinations of every kind of abomination that the earth supplies. In this country there are two great schools of medicine, the homœopathic and the allopathic;—almost every medical man has also some peculiar methods of his own; and the present state of medical science is such as to give some colour to the ironical remark of Dr. Southey, that 'men pour medicines of which they know little, into bodies of which they know less.' Such is the state of medicine in Europe. Now when sickness comes to the house of a skilled artificer, how does he reason, how does he act? Does he say, "These doctors all work for pay, and these doctors all differ from each other to such a degree that I shall have nothing to do with any medicine at all; or, I shall let this fever take its course; I shall let this dislocated ankle work itself round if it can; this irritated and tormented liver, and stomach, and brain have their own way; what's the use of meddling with medicine and surgery?' No, the intelligent mechanic says, 'It is a painful fact that doctors differ thus, nevertheless the doctors of all schools do much good. They are gradually influencing each others' practice. Those who gave too much medicine formerly now give less. Those who gave too little now give a little more. Besides they are all agreed on the most essential things, on diet, on nursing, on the special efficacy of many drugs or modes of treatment, and I know my neighbour's child was cured by the doctors in the University Hospital, and my brother's wife in St. Bartholomew's. I can't settle the differences of the doctor's, but I shall send for this one or that, for most of them will help a working man as much as they can, and somehow or other they generally manage to do some good, and very often put you in the way to effect a speedy cure.' Because while there are many things on which they differ, there are also many on which they are agreed, or, there are totally different ways of bringing about the same result. And if the working classes were in illness to abandon all to neglect, because of the multitude of medical opinions, and just to learn enough of medicine to quote the doctors against each other, they would generally die in their illness, and they would deserve it for their folly. You see the parallel. Only this is not a case of an earthly doctor curing you, but of your obtaining a cure for yourself, in the soul,—an infallible cure by applying to the Great Physician."

In the third lecture, on "The dreadful doctrines "taught in our churches and chapels," Mr. White states the objector's case with a force and directness which will startle many good, easy-going Christians, though he hardly meets it with the requisite fulness. But it is an aspect of the religious teaching of the day which needs to be well-pondered, and, probably Mr. White will be content to encounter some obloquy and ill-will, if such should be the result of his brusque treatment of this particular subject. Perhaps the most striking characteristic of these lectures is the author's courage and honesty of purpose. He evades no fair argument, however much it tells against our present religious organisations, and covers over no sore places that need to be exposed to the light of day. Such candour and fearlessness on the part of a Christian minister are too rare not to be specially commended.

We have reason to believe that these lectures have created an unusual interest in that section of the community whom they were designed to influence. Each is printed separately in a cheap form, and many thousands have, we understand, been circulated. If they are calculated to quicken the flagging regard of working men for their spiritual welfare, they may also be read with great advantage by Christian ministers and teachers who aim at the evangelisation of the masses. Though Mr. White travels over a beaten track, he invests it with all the charm of novelty. There is much to be learnt from his judicious method of treating a perplexing religious problem, and from his candid statement of the difficulties of thoughtful working men. His lectures are necessarily fragmentary and far from being exhaustive, but they go to the core of the subject. In that sense, they claim attentive consideration from all who have at heart the redemption of our working population from their heathenish indifference to the claims of Christianity.

The second of the publications at the head of this article was the result of competition for a small prize offered by the proprietors of the *Leeds Express* for the best essay on "What are the causes of the "non-attendance of the majority of the working "classes in public worship." It was gained by Mr. Wilson, a meter inspector at Leeds, out of eighteen competitors. In his brief essay, published *in extenso* in the newspaper referred to, the writer mainly deals with a different class of objections to Mr. White, some of which are as applicable to other classes as to working men. While Mr. White shows the unreasonable excuses of working men for neglecting spiritual things, Mr. Wilson points to some of the chief obstacles amongst religious bodies to the gathering within their fold of that great class. The first cause of alienation he mentions is the want of suitability and adaptation in the services of public worship to the wants and feelings of the working classes. The hymns now in use, though admitted to be beautiful in language, elevated in sentiment, correct in doctrine, and full of pious fervour and holy feeling, are held to be "too good "for use in promiscuous assemblies, and not "adapted to the comprehension of comparatively "uneducated working men,' because (for one reason) "they are not associated with the religious recollec- "tions of their early life." This difficulty taken by itself can hardly be a very formidable one, though it may weigh much with the writer, who admits his preference for the antiquated version of the Psalms by Sternhold and Hopkins to "the beautiful "but incomprehensible hymns of modern times."

Admitting the high qualities of the minister of the Gospel, the writer contends that the pulpit has almost ceased to be a power among the working classes, and that too, though "there exists at the "present time in full operation the most costly, "most elaborate, and, according to art and man's "device, the best arranged system of means and "appliances the world ever saw, for the training "and education of ministers." Mr. Wilson doubts if their training is such as to adapt them to exert an adequate influence upon the great mass of the people. He says, in words which are well worthy of being laid to heart—

"We are not in a position to describe the particular parts of the process by which ministers are trained in the various colleges and institutions of the country, but, judging by its results, we think it much better adapted for producing brilliant orators, profound philosophers, accurate scholars, learned theologians, deep thinkers, hair-splitting logicians, industrious writers, and literary gentlemen, than warm-hearted, earnest, self-denying ministers and pastors. Not that a man might not be all these, and more, and an exemplary minister into the bargain, though such a combination of qualities is but rarely seen."

The pulpit, he contends, needs to be more successful in battling with the prejudices, and enlightening the ignorance of the masses :—

"Two things perhaps would conduce to this end. First, a more popular style of preaching—one more on a level with the capacities and attainments of the generality of hearers. Sermons, for the most part, are much too profound, rhetorical, metaphysical, and doctrinal, to be understood and appreciated by working men. Preachers, perhaps, are to be excused for trying to adapt their discourse to the tastes of the wealthy and educated classes, who form much the larger proportion of their hearers; but we question much whether a more simple, direct, and authoritative style of preaching would not be more useful and acceptable even to them. The awakening of religious feeling, and not the communication of religious knowledge, is the thing chiefly to be aimed at. The kind of preaching most in vogue seems to be a kind of mental photographing. Preachers seem to preach themselves, not in the gross egotistical sense of the word, but their sermons are photographs of the particular stages of their own spiritual and intellectual development. These, though very curious and very profitable to those who have passed through similar phases of mind and states of feeling, are dull and uninteresting to others."

But besides popularising their sermons, ministers should popularise themselves by mixing more freely with the people—a duty generally delegated to a subordinate set of agents, who do the work but indifferently well. More intercourse with the masses would invest ministers with a power which they can in no other way obtain. But it is admitted that this personal intercourse is more difficult in the present day, because—and this point cannot be too forcibly put—the time of ministers is so much taken up "in attending to the complicated arrange- "ments of the Church, which, as an organisation, "is too unwieldy and disproportioned in its struc- "ture." There is, we fear, too much truth in the following remarks :—

"The Christian minister of the present day is a curious compound of scholar, preacher, money-collector, clerk, and financier; and his secular duties are a heavier tax on his time and energies than his spiritual duties. In fact, the Church has degenerated into a secular institution, and its purely spiritual character has almost died out altogether. It seems to be careful and troubled about many things, but to have forgotten the one thing needful. And is it not sad to think that all the un old wealth of Christian effort which is being so lavishly poured forth should be given almost in vain? When we look at the immense amount of religious machinery now in operation, and the vast sums of money that are raised for religious purposes, are we not struck with the startling disparity between these and the results produced? Perhaps the time has come when the Church should begin to count the cost and ascertain whether the good done is anything like commensurate to the efforts put forth; for the records of Churches of all denominations show that the Church is barely able to keep its own, and receives few accessions from aggressive attacks on the outlaying masses of society.

It is further urged that the continual obtrusion of the collecting-box—the incessant demands for money—are a serious obstacle in the minds of many but slightly interested in religious objects to regular attendance at public worship. Pew-rents are considered a necessary evil, but their high rate seems almost "intended to keep the Church circle "as select as possible." Here again the Leeds essayist calls attention to undoubted and deplorable facts :—

"Its main object seems to be to make itself comfortable, and accommodate itself to the highly cultivated tastes and luxurious habits of the wealthy classes. All its arrangements seem to have a more direct reference to this, than to attracting the masses of the people. But the latter, we take it, is more peculiarly its duty than the former. When a church or a chapel is built, how little are the wants of the poor considered or provided for in its arrangements! The religious provision for the people, so far as accommodation in the house of God is concerned, is in the inverse ratio of their numbers as compared with the upper classes. The free church and chapel accommodation in Leeds does not amount to 20 per cent. of the numbers those places will hold, and the remaining portion is only within reach of the wealthy and the comparatively respectable portion of the working classes; but these form only a small minority of the whole number to be accommodated. We are not sure whether an influx of the working classes to any great extent would not be felt by the Church as a serious inconvenience; at all events, it would materially interfere with its existing arrangements. In churches and chapels where the pew-rents range from 10s. to 1l. per annum each seat, and when a working man requires four or five seats for himself and family, how is he to pay for them and meet every other religious demand? We need not say that only a limited number of the working classes is able to do this, and for the remaining large proportion there is little or no provision.—they are virtually excluded. Men do not like to go where they feel they have no place, and where they are in danger of being looked upon as intruders."

At the same time it is admitted that the supply is equal to the demand, though the accommodation afforded to the working classes ought to be either free, or at a charge within the reach of their means. Another cause for the non-attendance of working men upon public worship is the spirit of caste and exclusiveness that obtains in the Church—

"The Church may now be divided into three classes—the wealthy, to whom we have just referred, and the poor, who are to some extent dependent on their bounty. Between these is a small minority, who are not poor enough to be dependent, nor rich enough to be ranked among the upper ten; and the spirit of caste and exclusiveness keeps these classes distinct from each other. The rich and the poor do not meet together on a footing of warm-hearted, genial, loving, brotherly equality in the house of God. There is no hearty fusion or blending together of the rich and poor; nor are working men slow in perceiving this, and hence arises another formidable obstacle in their path. The chilling, freezing damps of respectability and propriety pervade the atmosphere of the Christian Church, and make it cold and uninviting to the working man. If the genial warmth and brightness and hearty sympathy which is manifested by some were manifested by all, the Church would be made attractive to those who now are looking at it with dislike and distrust."

We have thus indicated the special reasons given by the Leeds essayist, founded upon the defects of the Church itself, why there is not a more general attendance of the working classes at public worship. The other obstacles with which he deals are of a more general nature—such as the natural dislike of the human heart to the service and worship of God; prejudice against ministers or religious people, founded mainly on ignorance; the small knowledge of religious subjects possessed by working men; the eager, engrossing pursuit of pleasure and amusements, and the enticements of tea-gardens and other places of entertainment; the prevalence of sceptical opinions; and a kind of shadowy, poetical kind of belief, "which sees God in clouds and "hears Him in the wind." Of course intemperance and Saturday-evening drinking is mentioned as a reason for the neglect of public worship, and the want of suitable clothing—which is often the result of the former. Mr. Wilson urges, as strongly as Mr. White, that the failings of professing Christians, and the numberless sects and parties into which they are split, are not adequate reasons for rejecting a religion which condemns such defects; and he is ready to maintain that the faults of professedly religious people are greatly magnified, and their virtues depreciated. We have no intention of examining the soundness of all these arguments. They by no means exhaust this wide and melancholy subject, but they are valuable as the conclusions of an intelligent and *bonâ fide* working man, who supports the claims of Christianity upon all classes of his countrymen.

Admitting, as we thankfully do, that in some quarters, even in this great metropolis, considerable progress has been made, especially since the publication of the Religious Census of 1851, in bridging over the gulf that separates the great mass of the working classes from religious institutions, we are all the more surprised that the subject excites so little general interest. As Mr. White pointedly puts it,—"Either the working classes ought "to go to church, or the middle classes "ought to leave off going. Both cannot be right. "Both cannot be acting safely. Either the one party

" is adhering to a baseless superstition, and ought to " abandon the worship of a fictitious God who has no " existence, and of an imaginary Saviour who has " never risen again; or the working class, and espe- " cially the skilled artisans, ought to reconsider their " position, and to ask themselves whether they have " not allowed secondary objections to existing evils to " weigh too heavily against primary truths, primary " claims of duty, primary commands of God." But the grand difference between working men in the mass and the disciples of Christianity is that the former have no concern about these verities, and that the latter nave. The convictions of the religious world preclude, or ought to preclude, indifference. It is for them to meet the fearful exigency—to overcome obstacles which, according to their avowed belief, can be removed. But is not the requisite faith, zeal, and perseverance sadly lacking? Do we find that there is an anxious and prayerful study of the causes of the alienation of the masses from religious institutions. Are such matters the frequent topic of discussion in Church meetings, or is it a foremost object of Christian organisations to devise at any cost fitting instrumentalities to meet the case? Is the Church, as a rule, as active outside as within its own boundaries? Is it not only aggressive, but ever intent on modifying and increasing its agencies so as to come into close contact with that great outer world which practically knows nothing of the Gospel of Christ? In the main, as every one knows, the great mass of the population of England stands outside the Church. A great deal is undoubtedly being done to bring them in, but how little compared with the necessities of the case. On the large scale, and measured by its direct results, the Gospel is, or seems to be, a failure in our large towns. The Christian world has, therefore, reason to be grateful to those, whether within or without, who point out its shortcomings and unfaithfulness, criticise the insufficiency of its appliances, and its inadequate zeal, to bring about the needed revolution, and earnestly, however roughly, call it to account.

NEW EDITION.

The Crown Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage, for 1866. Compiled by EDWARD WALFORD, M.A., Fellow of the Genealogical and Historical Society, and Editor of "The County Families of the United King- "dom." (Robert Hardwicke.) It appears that there has been a considerable demand for the reproduction of the shilling series—"The Peerage, Baronetage, and Knightage," published separately hitherto by Mr. Hardwicke, greatly to the advantage of those who are in search only of facts and dates, and are indisposed to purchase more costly works of the kind—and that it has been desired that these should receive a more portable form. They are consequently here combined in a very handy and handsome volume, printed on fine paper, in the conventional scarlet cloth, ornamented with gold, and with gilt edges. In thus issuing a new edition, in a new and improved form, the opportunity of revising and extending the work down to almost the latest date—terminating with the creation of Lord Halifax—has been diligently used by the editor. To recite its main contents will be to assure all whom it may concern that the bulky but elegant little book contains such an amount of outline information on its subjects as has never been attempted before in a single volume. There is an alphabetical list of the House of Lords, with date of the creation of each title, the birth, accession, and marriage of each peer, his heir apparent or presumptive, family name, *political bias*, and patronage, country residence, and town address; together with complete lists of the Scotch and Irish peers; the baronetage, treated with the same fullness of particulars; the knightage, on the same model, and far more complete in its information than any recent popular work in which the knights are included. There are also brief essays on the origin and internal distinctions of the three orders of rank the book contains. It is all it could be within its compass; and may be relied on for accuracy.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND ART.

Three hundred unpublished letters of Beethoven, it is stated, are in the hands of Mr. Thayer, and will be given to the public with the biography, now in the press.

Mr. Dickens intends to give another series of readings, to commence immediately after Christmas.

Colonel Sheffner has presented a report to the United States Government on the relative strength of nitroleum compared with gunpowder, to which, he states, it is superior for blasting purposes.

The National Gallery has just acquired a superb Rembrandt, "Christ Blessing Little Children," a work of considerable size, about five and a half feet upright. The price was 1,000*l*. The picture is not yet hung.

The Queen has made Mr. Baker a Knight, and Captain Grant a Companion of the Bath, in acknowledgment of their having discovered the lake-feeders, though not the river-sources, of the Nile.

John G. Whittier, the New England poet, has recently published a little idyll bearing the title of "Snow-bound," which has already found purchasers to the number of twenty thousand. Dr. Holmes is said to be busily engaged upon a new volume during a summer residence at his seats at Pittsfield and Greenfield.

A new volume of poems by "Owen Meredith" (Robert Bulwer Lytton) is in preparation, and will shortly be published.

Mr. Henry M. Field, brother of Cyrus Field, announces an "Official History of the Atlantic Telegraph, from the beginning in 1854 to the completion in 1866." The work will be issued simultaneously in New York and London.

The new home for the Royal Academy is definitively settled. Burlington House will be the nucleus of the new building; the vestibule, in fact, to the picture-gallery to be erected on a portion of the gardens behind the mansion. In this vestibule will be the offices, students' room, library, and permanent galleries of art, always open to the public. The Academy will enjoy twice the superficial space they had in Trafalgar-square, and it is only to be hoped that the 40,000*l*. or so they may have to spend in constructions may not be thrown away on incompetent builders. Other portions of the ground, including the wings of the building, will be occupied by the University of London, and by scientific societies.—*Athenæum.*

It is stated that Mr. Swinburne's "Poems and Ballads," which are remarkable as much for their indecency as their poetic power, have been withdrawn from circulation.

It is stated that *Punch* has entered into an engagement with Artemus Ward, and the quaint American writer will forthwith attach himself as a sort of Roving Commissioner to the staff of the paper.

According to the "Flaneur" in the *Star*, the *Globe* newspaper, a journal of excellent repute and long the recognised organ of the Liberal Government, has passed into new hands, and in October will appear, at the reduced price of twopence.

Mr. Edmund Quincy, we (*New York Independent*) are happy to learn, is engaged in writing the biography of his father, the late Josiah Quincy, of Boston. The noble old man's career covered the entire period of the Republic, and will furnish an admirable theme for a biographic pen.

THE AUTHOR OF "ECCE HOMO."—The *Bookseller* for July 31 has the shrewd conjecture that the author of "Ecce Homo" is Mr. Richard Holt Hutton, one of the editors of the *Spectator*. "We believe," the writer says, "that we shall not be very far from the mark when we guess that he will probably be found in the editorial chair of a London newspaper, and that he formerly edited a review which we regret to say is now discontinued. In early life the gentleman in question was a Unitarian, closely connected with a celebrated literary family of that denomination; later in life his views became more advanced while his faith contracted, but more recently he has attached himself to the Church of England, and will be frequently seen attending the ministry of the Rev. F. D. Maurice. If this guess prove correct, many of our readers will have no difficulty in recognising the writer of 'Ecce Homo' by the above description."—*Inquirer.*

Gleanings.

There are now 160 different kinds of rifles being tried at Chalons by the French Government.

The number of wrecks reported during the past week has been forty, making for the present year a total of 1,315.

One of the attractions of the Paris Universal Exhibition of next year will be a prize for the best singer in the world of 10,000f.

An experiment on a rather large scale is in progress at the Botanic Gardens at Adelaide and other localities in South Australia for the cultivation of tea from Chinese seed.

An Irishman, in describing the trading powers of the genuine Yankee, said:—"If he was cast away on a desolate island, he'd get up the next morning, and go around selling maps to the inhabitants."

"What do you mean to do with K?" said a friend of Theodore Hook, alluding to a man who had grossly vilified him. "Do with him?" replied Hook, "why I mean to let him alone *most severely*."

A countryman who was charged with ten gallons of whisky, which a publican put into an eight-gallon keg, said he "didn't mind the mind the money overcharged, so much as he did the strain on the keg."

A vegetarian, who was dodging an infuriated bull behind a tree, exclaimed, "You ungrateful beast, you wouldn't toss a vegetarian, who never ate beef in his life, would you? Is that the return you make?"

A widow lady received a present of a turkey. "Who sent it?" she asked of the Irish porter. "I was told not to tell," said he. "Ah, I can guess," said the lady. "Bedad," said the porter, "that's just what I told Deacon Grant."

IMPROVED SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.—The following appears in a New York paper:—"To Schoolmasters. —To be sold, a thrashing machine in good working order; has birch, cane, and strap barrels; warranted to whip a school of fifty boys in twenty minutes, distinguishing their offences into literary, moral, and impertinent. Only parted with because the owner has flogged all his school away, and his sons are too big to beat."

TELEGRAPHIC BLUNDERS.—The decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the Kirwee and Banda case was telegraphed to India by the submarine cable. The original message, we are told, was in the following words:—"Judgment Kirwee Banda booty favour Whitlock's Keating's troops—Clyde's staff entitled shares—all other claims disallowed," and was delivered thus—"Judgment Kirwee booka booty favour Whitlock's Keating's hopes Clyde's staff entitled snares—other claims disallowed."

AUBER AND THE PRIMA DONNA.—Frl. Pauline Lucca has quitted Paris, but before leaving she called on Rossini and Auber. The first paid her many compliments: the second placed a shell-handled pen in her hand, and requested she would write her name as a souvenir at the bottom of a portrait. When she had traced her signature, "Keep the pen," he said; "it has only served yourself and me: it is the pen which has written all my scores."—*The Orchestra.*

CROQUET AT WEDDING PARTIES.—Croquet parties are more than ever the fashion. In no county, probably, is the game entered into with greater zest than in Surrey; and Mr. G. Cubitt, M.P., is giving a series of Wednesday parties at his beautiful seat in Denbies. One lady in that county has, however, this week combined a croquet party with a wedding breakfast, that has caused her friends to wonder at her undertaking so great a task. For our part, we think she has exhibited great wisdom, as it is proverbial that nothing is so difficult as to entertain a wedding party after the bride and bridegroom's departure.—*John Bull.*

THE FRENCH PRESS ON ENGLISH MANNERS.—A French paper gravely tells its readers that "Lord P." went to the office of the Atlantic telegraph, and demanded to send a message. Refused at first, he urges his point, and by a payment of two hundred guineas, *argent comptant*, succeeded. He was furnished with paper and ink, and wrote, "Send me the strongest spark you can. Lord P." Waiting a moment while the message was sent, he took out a cigar and held it to the end of the wire. The spark came, the cigar was lighted, and "Lord P." went out smoking. This is not told as a joke, but is given amongst the news.

CHARLES LAMB'S HUMOUR.—Mrs. K., after expressing her love for her young children, added, tenderly, "And how do *you* like babies, Mr. Lamb?" His answer, immediate, almost precipitate, was "Boi-boi-boiled, ma'am."—Mr. H. C. Robinson, just called to the bar, tells him, exultingly, that he is retained in a cause in the King's Bench. "Ah," said Lamb, "the great first cause, least understood." Of a Scotchman.—"His understanding is always at its meridian. Between the affirmative and the negative there is no border land with him. *You cannot hover with him on the confines of the truth.*"

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

City, Tuesday evening.

At length the monetary pressure, which has lasted nearly three months, has been sensibly diminished. On Thursday last the Bank of England reduced the *minimum* rate of discount from 10 to 8 per cent. The change has had a beneficial effect on all classes of securities, and is likely to be soon followed by further reductions.

A call of 10*l*. per share upon the shareholders in the firm of Overend, Gurney, and Co., payable on the 15th of September, has been made by the official liquidators. The claims of creditors amount to 5,228,000*l*., and it is supposed that a dividend of only 5*s*. can be paid by the end of October.

A dividend and bonus of 7*s*. per share (or 17½ per cent. on the original capital) was declared at the annual meeting of the Royal Insurance Company, held on the 10th inst., and it appears from the report that at the end of their last financial year (1865) the reserve fund stood increased to 116,913*l*., and the amount still standing to credit of the profit and loss account after payment of the dividend was 62,078*l*. The annual fire premium income is 414,000*l*., and the losses in this department during the past eighteen months have been less than those of many other companies. In the life branch an amount of 1,076,610*l*. was offered in new assurances during the past year, and out of this sum the managers rejected 189,947*l*. on lives which were deemed below the Royal standard of eligibility; so it is apparent that this company is not increasing so rapidly through any relaxation of those strict principles of business which have always characterised the conduct of its affairs; and moreover, as the Royal does not inflate itself by amalgamations with other companies, it is certain that the extraordinary development shown by the above figures is attributable only to the great appreciation by the public of its liberality, and of the courteousness evinced by the officials towards all who have dealings with them.

The bills of Younghusband and Co., a house in the Australian trade, have been returned.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Preston Bank (which recently stopped payment) has decided to resume the business of the Company, nine-tenths of the creditors having assented to a proposal by which they will receive the full amount of their claims in four instalments, the payment of which is to extend over two years.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's *Gazette*.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 32, for the week ending Wednesday, Aug. 15.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£28,151,595	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities ..	3,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	13,151,595
	£28,151,595		£28,151,595

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities (inc. dead weight annuity)	£10,711,723
Rest	3,831,162	Other Securities ..	25,224,317
Public Deposits....	3,353,525	Notes	3,611,505
Other Deposits	18,125,28[illegible]	Gold & Silver Coin	999,361
Seven Day and other Bills	639,939		
	£40,546,906		£40,546,906

Aug. 16, 1866. W. MILLER, Chief Cashier.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

MARRIAGES.

FAIRFAX—MACKENZIE.—June 7, at Ginagulla, Bellevue-road, Sydney, by the Rev. John Graham, Edward Ross, youngest son of John Fairfax, Esq., J.P., to Catherine, eldest daughter of Daniel Mackenzie, Esq., of Camden-road, London.

RICHARDSON—DENHAM.—August 9, at Greville-place Church, St. John's wood, London, by the Rev. J. C. Gallaway, A.M., John Matthew Richardson, of St. John's-wood, to Sarah Ann Denham, of Boundary-road, St. John's-wood.

LONG—BARKSHIRE.—TALBOT—BARKSHIRE.—August 9, at King's-road Chapel, Reading, by the Rev. John Aldis, Mr. James Florence Long, of Bristol, to Charlotte Mary, third daughter of Mr. James Barkshire, Market-place, Reading. Also, at the same time and place, Charles John, second son of Mr. Richard Talbot, of Caversham, to Clara Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. James Barkshire.

HERBERT—BROWNE.—August 9, at the parish church of Lenton, near Nottingham, by the Rev. George Browne, M.A., the Vicar of Lenton, William Fox Herbert, of Ardleigh Wick, near Colchester, second son of Thomas Herbert, Esq., of The Park, Nottingham, to Marion, second daughter of Michael Browne, Esq., of Lenton. No cards.

KING—THOMAS.—August 10, at the Congregational chapel, Small Heath, by the Rev. J. P. Barnett, Mr. T J. King, son of Mr J. King, King Stanley, Gloucestershire, to Harriett, daughter of Mr. John Thomas, of Ravenhurst Cottage, Stratford-place.

THACKERY—CLARKSON.—August 11, at Zion Chapel, Halifax, by the Rev. B. Dale, Mr. Edward Thackery, Halifax, to Jane, third daughter of Mr. E. C. Clarkson, of Accrington.

FOWLES—HEAVEN.—August 13, at the Independent chapel, Wickwar, by the Rev. J. Cookram, William, second son of Mr Isaac Fowles, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Elijah Heaven.

BAYLEY. MILLS.—August 13, at Chorlton-road Congregational Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev J. A. Macfadyen, Mr. John E. Bayley, of Moss Side, to Emma, second daughter of Mr. Samuel Mills, of Higher Ardwick.

HARKER—DAWSON.—August 14, at High-street Chapel, Lancaster, by the Rev. Robert Dawson, B.A., of Devizes, brother of the bride, John Harker, Esq., M.D., of Lancaster, to Lucy, fifth daughter of Edward Dawson, Esq., of Aldcliffe Hall, Lancaster.

TURNER—KNOWLES.—August 14, at the Congregational church, Square-road, Halifax, by the Rev. B. Bond, Mr. Samuel T. Turner, to Miss Phœbe Ann Knowles, both of Halifax.

FALLOWS—WARD.—August 14, at Hatherlow Chapel, by the Rev. W. Unwick, M.A., John T, second son of Mr. James Fallows, to Ellen Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Ward, both of Bredbury, near Stockport.

SMITH—MAY.—August 14, at the Congregational chapel, Camberwell-green, London, by the Rev. Mr. Fremlin, Benamin Smith, Esq., Bradford, to Sarah, daughter of the late John May, Esq., Paul's Cray, Kent.

GOOKEY—WAKEFORD.—August 14, at Kingsfield Congregational church, Southampton, by the Rev. S. March, of Albion Chapel, the Rev. Henry De Vere Gookey, missionary to Vizagapatam, to Maria Jane, the elder daughter of Mr. W. Wakeford of Southampton.

HOLLAND—GASKELL.—August 14, at Cross-street Chapel, Manchester, by the Rev. William Gaskell, father of the bride, Edward Thurstan Holland, of Lincoln's-inn, barrister-at-law, to Marianne Gaskell.

SINGLETON—RAWSON.—August 15, at Whitby, by the Rev. J. Parsons, of York, E. Singleton, Esq., J.P., of Limerick, to Sarah Lydia, daughter of J. Rawson, Esq., of Woodhouse Hall, Huddersfield.

CASH—KELSALL.—August 15, at East-parade Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. E. R Conder, Joseph Cash, jun., Esq., Bird Grove, Coventry, to Sarah, elder daughter of William Kelsall, Esq., J.P., of Far Headingley.

HOWITT—ADLINGTON.—August 15, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Mansfield, Francis Howitt, M.D., of Nottingham, ton of Francis T. Mowitt, of Heanor, Derbyshire, to Ann, second daughter of William Adlington, of King's Mill, Mansfield. No cards.

PRICE—LAKE.—NELMS—RICKARDS.—August 17, at the Bible Christian Chapel, Bream, by the Rev. J. Banwell, the Rev. Edward Price, of Hicks Mill, Cornwall, to Lucy Lake, second daughter of Mr. George Lake, farmer, Trellick, near Monmouth. Also, by the Rev. E. Price, at the same place and time, Mr. Edward Nelms, to Miss Elizabeth Rickards, both of Bream. These being the first marriages solemnised in the chapel, much interest was felt in the event.

DEATHS.

BRUCE.—August 4, William Henry Bruce, of 128, Offord-road, Barnsbury, and late of 1, Trump-street, City, aged sixty-eight.

NOBLE.—August 12, in his seventieth year, John Noble, Esq., J.P., late of Boston.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Comfort for Everybody.—It is essential for health that every organ of the body be fully competent and duly prepared for the natural execution of its appropriate function, which cannot be the case, under great transition of temperature, unless some corrective medicine be taken occasionally. When the chilling winds of spring are succeeded by the summer heat the liver and skin can only be maintained in efficient action by some such alterative medicine as Holloway's noted Pills, which regulate the circulation, cool the system, and fortify the nerves. By means of this all-powerful purifier many lingering and painful maladies will be escaped, and the more acute diseases of Cholera, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Bilious Fever, will be averted.—[ADVT.]

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Aug. 20.

There was only a moderate supply of English wheat to this morning's market, some portion of which was of the new crop; the condition and quality both very fair. The old wheat was sold at 1s. per qr. decline on the rates of this day se'nnight. Barley very fine, and generally held for more money. Beans and peas unaltered. The arrivals of oats are again very large, over 110,000 qrs. for the week. This on the back of the recent large supplies is too much for the trade, and in order to effect sales a reduction of fully 6d. per qr. has been submitted to on all secondary qualities, while good heavy sorts have about maintained late quotations.

CURRENT PRICES.

	Per Qr. s.	s.		Per Qr. s.	s.
WHEAT—			PEAS—		
Essex and Kent, red, old	53	to 56	Grey	33	to 35
Ditto new	42	50	Maple	35	38
White, old	55	61	White	37	40
,, new	44	55	Boilers	38	40
Foreign red	48	52	Foreign, white ..	38	40
,, white ..	52	62			
			RYE	26	28
BARLEY—					
English malting ..	31	36	OATS—		
Chevalier	38	42	English feed.. ..	21	26
Distilling	27	31	,, potatoe ..	26	31
Foreign	20	27	Scotch feed	23	27
			,, potatoe ..	26	31
MALT—			Irish black	20	25
Pale	54	67	,, white	21	26
Chevalier	64	68	Foreign feed.. ..	21	25
Brown	48	53			
			FLOUR—		
BEANS—			Town made	47	50
Ticks	42	44	Country Marks ..	36	39
Harrow	44	47	Norfolk & Suffolk	34	36
Small	47	51			
Egyptian	37	41			

BREAD.—LONDON, Monday, Aug. 20.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 8½d.; household ditto, 6½d. to 7½d.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, Aug 20.—The total imports of foreign stock into London last week amounted to 18,093 head. In the corresponding week in 1865 we received 18,134; in 1864, 16,172; in 1863, 14,015; in 1862, 10,784; in 1861, 18,400; in 1860, 10,025; in 1859, 10,609; and in 1858, 8,931 head. There was a large supply of foreign stock on offer in to-day's market. Some of the beasts and sheep were in excellent condition. The demand was inactive; nevertheless prices were mostly supported. The arrival of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts, as well as from Ireland and Scotland, were very moderate, but mostly of good quality. Prime Scots, Shorthorns, Devons, and Herefords, moved of steadily at full prices; otherwise the trade was very inactive, on rather easier terms. The top figure was 5s. 6d. per 8lbs. The arrivals from Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, and Northamptonshire, were about 1,200 Shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England, 400 various breeds; from Scotland, 22 Scots and Crosses; and from Ireland, 60 oxen, &c. The show of sheep was moderately extensive, and in good condition. Heavy breeds commanded more attention than of late, at slightly improved rates. Otherwise, the mutton trade was quiet, on former terms. A few very superior Downs and half-breds sold at 6s. 4d., but the general top figure was 6s. per 8lbs. We had a very inactive demand for lambs, at from 6s. 4d to 7s. 4d. per 8lbs. The supply was moderate. The sale for calves was rather heavy at last week's currency, viz., from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d. per 8lbs. Pigs were very dull at late rates, although the supply was limited.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inf. coarse beasts.	3	8 to	4	0	Prime Southdown	5	10 to	6	4
Second quality .	4	2	4	8	Lambs	6	4	7	0
Prime large oxen.	4	10	5	2	Lge. coarse calves	4	4	4	10
Prime Scots, &c..	5	4	5	6	Prime small . .	5	0	5	4
Coarse inf. sheep.	3	10	4	2	Large hogs . .	4	0	4	6
Second quality .	4	4	5	0	Neat sm. porkers.	4	8	5	0
Pr. coarse woolled	5	2	5	8					

Quarter-old store pigs, 30s. to 33s. each. Suckling Calves, 20s. to 33s.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Aug. 20.

These markets are fairly supplied for the time of year. Prime beef and mutton move off steadily at full prices; otherwise the trade is in a sluggish state at barely late rates.

Per 8lbs. by the carcase.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Inferior beef . .	3	6 to	4	2	Small pork . .	4	8 to	5	0
Middling ditto .	4	4	4	6	Inf. mutton . .	3	8	4	6
Prime large do. .	4	6	4	8	Middling ditto .	4	8	5	4
Do. small do. .	4	10	5	0	Prime ditto . .	5	6	5	8
Large pork. . .	3	8	4	6	Veal	4	2	5	2

Lamb, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.

COVENT GARDEN MARKET.—LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 18

Jargonelle and Beurré d'Amanlis pears still continue to be imported from France. Oranges are becoming scarce, as are also West India pine-apples. Home-grown pine-apples and hot-house grapes are still plentiful, and prices for these, as well as for other kinds of indoor produce are still the same as those of last week. Peas and other varieties of vegetables are sufficient for the demand. Flowers chiefly consist of orchids, kalosanthes, calceolarias, pelargoniums, fuchsias, balsams, cockscombs, stocks, mignonette, and roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Aug. 20.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 2,712 firkins butter and 2,781 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 24,908 casks, &c., butter, and 2,500 bales and 99 boxes of bacon. In the Irish butter market there was a moderate amount of business transacted last week, without change in prices. Foreign sells steadily, some descriptions 2s. lower. Bacon sold slowly. Irish declined 1s. to 2s., Hamburgh 2s.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Aug. 20.—These markets are fairly supplied with potatoes, the demand for which is steady, at our quotations. The import into London last week was confined to 13 sacks from Dieppe. English shaws, 70s. to 90s.; Regents, 80s. to 110s. per ton.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET, Monday, Aug. 20.—We have no change to report of our market, which remains very quiet. Former quotations are, however, firmly maintained. Reports from the plantations are unfavourable this week, the late weather not having been so conductive to the development of the burr as was anticipated. A few hot sunny days are much wished for, and would doubtless make a vast difference in the appearance of the grounds, which at present progress very slowly. Continental accounts are much the same as our own, warm nights and sunny days being much desired in Belgium, Bavaria, and Bohemia. The crop is estimated at about half last year's, while the French districts promise about three-fourths. New York advices to the 8th instant report the market as very dull. The growing crop appears to be making fair progress, and the yield will probably be in excess of that of last year, and of good quality. Mid and East Kents, 105s., 140s., 180s.; Weald of Kent, 100s., 120s., 140s.; Farnham and Country, 100s., 125s., 160s.; Sussex, 90s., 110s. 140s.; Yearlings, 95s., 110s., 130s.; Bavarians, 130s., 147s., 170s.; Belgians 100s., 112s., 125s. The imports of foreign hops into London last week consisted of 10 bales from Antwerp, and 18 bales from Boulogne.

WOOL, Monday, Aug. 20.—Since our last report there has been a reduction in the Bank rate for money to 8 per cent, which has imparted more firmness to our market. The amount of business doing is not to say extensive, but many of the growers are holding for more money. For export very little is doing.

SEED, Monday, Aug. 20.—The inquiry continues for red seed, and during the past week some parcels of American and French have been taken at full prices. New English trefoil maintains its value, with little offering. New trifolium sold at the values of last Monday. Rape is less inquired for.

OIL, Monday, Aug. 20.—Linseed oil is firm, and is now worth 41s per cwt. on the spot. There has been a good demand for rape oil, at extreme currencies. Other oils are steady. Turpentine is dull, at 40s. 6d. for spirits. American refined petroleum, 1s. 11½d. to 2s. per gallon.

TALLOW.—LONDON, Monday, Aug. 20.—The tallow trade is steady, to-day, at about late rates. New P.Y.C. is quoted at 45s. to 45s. 3d., and 44s. 6d. for old on the spot. Town tallow 42s. 6d. net cash. Rough fat has advance to 2s. 3½d. per 8lbs.

COALS, MONDAY, Aug. 20.—Market firm at last day's rates. Hettons, 20s. 6d.; original Hartlepool, 20s. 6d.; Braddylls, 19s. 6d.; Brancepeth Canal, 18s.; Kelloe, 19s.; East Hartlepool, 20s. 3d.; Trimden Grange, 18s. 6d.; Hartleys, 17s. 9d.; Harton, 18s. 6d.; Caradoc, 19s. 6d.; James, 17s. 9d. Fresh ships, 77; left, 3—total, 80. At sea, 25.

Advertisements.

PEACHEY'S PIANOFORTES FOR HIRE.

CARRIAGE FREE.

Arrangements for Three Years' Purchase and Hire allowed, or for any Period, on Convenient Terms.

PEACHEY'S

CITY OF LONDON MANUFACTORY AND EXTENSIVE SHOW-ROOMS,

72 & 73, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, E.C

An extensive assortment of PIANOFORTES, WARRANTED New and Second-hand, of Every Description and Price.

HARMONIUMS FOR SALE OR HIRE.

**New Grand Pianofortes for HIRE, for Concerts, Lectures, &c.

WILLIAM S. BURTON, GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGER,

By Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales,

Sends a Catalogue Gratis, and Post-paid.

It contains upwards of 600 Illustrations of his unrivalled Stock of Sterling Silver and Electro-plate, Nickel Silver and Britannia Metal Goods, Dish Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimney-pieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gaseliers, Tea Trays, Urns, and Kettles, Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bedroom Cabinet Furniture, &c., with List of Prices, and Plans of the Twenty Large Show-rooms, at

39, OXFORD-STREET, W.; 1, 1A, 2, 3, & 4, NEWMAN-STREET:

4, 5, & 6, PERRY'S-PLACE; and 1, NEWMAN-YARD, LONDON.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.

THE REAL NICKEL SILVER,

Introduced more than thirty years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, when plated by the patent process of Messrs. Elkington and Co., is beyond all comparison the very best article, next to sterling silver, that can be employed as such, either usefully or ornamentally, as by no possible test can it be distinguished from real silver.

A small useful set, guaranteed of first quality for finish and durability, as follows:—

	Fiddle or Old Silver Pattern	Bead Pattern.	Thread Pattern.	King's or Shell and Thread.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Forks	1 13 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 10 0
12 Table Spoons	1 13 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 10 0
12 Dessert Forks.....	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 15 0
12 Dessert Spoons	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 15 0
12 Tea Spoons	0 16 0	1 0 0	1 2 0	1 5 0
6 Egg Spoons, gilt bowls	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 13 0
2 Sauce Ladles	0 6 0	0 8 6	0 8 0	0 9 0
1 Gravy Spoon	0 6 6	0 9 0	0 10 0	0 11 0
2 Salt Spoons, gilt bowls	0 3 4	0 4 0	0 4 0	0 4 6
1 Mustard Spoon, gilt bowl	0 1 8	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 3
1 Pair of Sugar Tongs..	0 2 6	0 3 6	0 3 6	0 4 0
1 Pair of Fish Carvers..	1 4 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
1 Butter Knife	0 2 6	0 4 0	0 5 6	0 6 0
1 Soup Ladle	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 17 0
1 Sugar Sifter	0 3 3	0 4 6	0 4 6	0 5 6
Total.....	9 19 9	12 9 0	13 9 6	14 17 3

Any article to be had singly at the same price. An oak chest to contain the above, and a relative number of knives, &c., £2 15s. Tea and Coffee Sets, Dish Covers and Corner Dishes, Cruet and Liqueur Frames, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of replating done by the patent process.

DELICATE AND CLEAR COMPLEXIONS,

WITH A DELIGHTFUL AND LASTING FRAGRANCE.

BY USING

The Celebrated United Service Soap Tablets,

4d. and 6d. each. Manufactured by

J. C. & J. FIELD, UPPER MARSH, LAMBETH.

Order of your Chemist, Grocer, or Chandler.

CONSUMPTION.—DR. CHURCHILL'S

Successful Treatment of Consumption, Diseases of the Chest, Chronic Cough, General Debility, Loss of Appetite, &c., by the Syrups of Hypophosphite of Lime, Soda, and Iron, and by the Pills of Hypophosphite of Quinine and of Manganese, prepared by H. H. Swann, of Paris. Price 4s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale and Retail Agents, DINNEFORD and Co., Chemists 172, Bond-street, London.

THE CHURCH AND STATE QUESTION.

The three following Tracts, belonging to the series of Essays on the Connection between the Church and the State, are now ready:—

I. By RALPH WARDLAW, D.D.,

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS of CHRISTIANITY TRIED by their only AUTHORITATIVE TEST, the WORD of GOD. Price Fourpence.

II. By Rev. J. H. HINTON, M.A.,

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENTS of RELIGION IMPEACH the INTRINSIC POWER of the GOSPEL. Price Twopence.

III. By JOHN BROWN, D.D., of Edinburgh,

THE LAW of CHRIST with RESPECT to CIVIL OBEDIENCE. Price 9d.

These will be succeeded at short intervals by "The Duty of the Magistrate in Respect to Religion," by J. PYE SMITH, D.D.; "Dissent not Schism," by Rev. T. BINNEY; "The Law of Christ for Maintaining His Church," by DAVID YOUNG, D.D.; and Selections from the Works of EDWARD MIALL, Esq.; Hon. and Rev. BAPTIST W. NOEL; Rev. JOHN ELY, and others.

The whole series, which will be published at short intervals, will consist of Ten or Twelve Tracts, crown 8vo, and can be forwarded free by post as they are issued from the press, on application to the Publisher. Price (for the series) 3s. 6d., post free (prepaid).

*** Nos. 1, 2, and 3 will be sent by return of post.

London: Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control; and ARTHUR MIALL, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Just published, price 3s. 6d.,

THE SECRET OF LIFE;

Being Eight Sermons preached at Nottingham by SAMUEL COX.

"Worthy of being entertained with that welcome which a genuine book deserves. . . . . For their genuine glow of spirituality, and the candour and sincerity of thought they display, these sermons may safely and warmly be commended to those who are capable of reading with wise discrimination."—*Nonconformist*

"As well worth listening to on the Sunday, for all the high, religious, and moral purposes for which the Christian ministry is instituted, as the *Times* or the *Pall Mall Gazette* is worth reading for other purposes on a week-day."—*Christian Spectator.*

"Full of real excellence . . with a vein of dry humour which is as refreshing as a sea-breeze"—*Christian World.*

"There is a fresh, vigorous, healthy tone about these eight sermons. Bracing as the mountain air, in which they might have been born, they are remarkable for their strong practical common sense.—*General Baptist Magazine.*

"On the whole, we are inclined to say that this volume of sermons is one of the freshest and most suggestive that we have seen for a long time."—*Freeman.*

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Lately published, price 5s., gilt cloth,

AN EDITOR OFF THE LINE; or, Wayside Musings and Reminiscences. By EDWARD MIALL.

"These essays are broad and generous in sympathy, vigorous in thought, and chaste in style, and belong to a class sure to have attractions for a large class of readers, who will find occupation both pleasant and profitable for their leisure hours in such quiet and thoughtful musings."—*British Quarterly Review.*

"Wins upon us by its hearty feeling and kindly humour."—*Athenæum.*

BY THE SAME AUTHOR.

THE POLITICS of CHRISTIANITY. Price 3s. 6d. cloth.

THE BASES of BELIEF. An Examination of Christianity as a Divine Revelation by the Light of Recognised Facts and Principles. Third Edition. Price 3s. 6d. cloth.

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Second Edition, price 1s. (pp. 64),

PUSEYISM the SCHOOL of the INFIDELS; or, "Broad Church" the Offspring of "High Church;" with a Few Words to the Evangelicals. By a LAYMAN OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

"We trust the pamphlet will have a wide circulation, and we can hardly imagine a worthier and more timely service to the truth than might be rendered by bringing this seasonable tractate under the notice of as large a number of the pious Church of England laity as possible."—*Nonconformist.*

"This pamphlet deserves to be widely circulated. . . There is so much in the pamphlet that ought to be said, that ought to have been said by Churchmen long ago, and so much of the warning is needed, that, notwithstanding the serious blemish we have pointed out, (i.e., stigmatising the 'Broad Churchman' as infidels) we thank the writer heartily, and wish him God's blessing."—*Christian Spectator.*

"Whether the reader agrees with the writer or not, he will not deny to him the merit of having well studied his subject."—*Morning Star.*

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Price 9d.,

THE IRISH REGIUM DONUM: its History, Character, and Effects. By a SCOTTISH VOLUNTARY

"It is truly refreshing in these days of general defection from the standard of voluntaryism to read such a clear, vigorous, trenchant, and, withal unimpassioned, exposure of the evils of endowments as we have in this pamphlet on the Irish Regium Donum."—*Ardrossan Herald.*

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie street, Fleet-street, E.C.

Price 1s. 6d., stiff wrapper; by post, 1s. 8d.,

THE IRISH CHURCH: a Historical and Statistical Review. By HERBERT S. SKEATS.

"His pamphlet abounds in facts which cannot be too widely known."—*Daily News.*

"This pamphlet should be in the hands of every member of Parliament and public man."—*Patriot.*

"It is an impartial and masterly survey of the whole subject, historical and statistical, and should be in the hands of every Reformer."—*Manchester Examiner.*

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

BY REV. CHRISTOPHER NEVILE,

Late Rector of Wickenby, and Vicar of Thorney.

A LETTER to the RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE, M.P., on the Present State of the Church Question. Second Edition. Price 6d.

POLITICAL NONCONFORMITY: a Letter to CHARLES ROBERTSON, Esq., of Liverpool. Price 6d.

RELIGION and POLITICS: a Letter to SAMUEL MORLEY, Esq., M.P. Price 3d.

Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, E.C.

NEW PUBLICATIONS OF THE RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

EGYPT: from the Conquest of Alexander the Great to Napoleon Bonaparte. An Historical Sketch. By Rev. G. TREVOR, M.A., Canon of York, Author of "Ancient Egypt: its Antiquities, Religion, and History." With a Map. Fcap 8vo. 2s., cloth boards.

BLOSSOMS and FRUIT: or, Conversations on the Lives of Christians eminent for Early Piety. A New Edition. In small royal, 1s. 4d., cloth boards.

WILLIE and MARY'S FIRST DAY at SCHOOL. New Series of Toy Books. Large Coloured Pictures. 1s.

ILLUMINATED TEXTS. A Packet of Twelve Cards, consisting of Scripture Texts, beautifully printed in gold and colours. 1s. per packet.

HARVEST SONGS. A Broadsheet, consisting of Six Hymns suited to the season of Harvest, with Music. 1s. 4d. per 24.

MERCY'S FREE. First Series. No. 269.* 1s. per 100.

WHAT IS YOUR BUSINESS? First Series. No. 272.* 1s. per 100.

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO TO-MORROW? First Series. No. 273.* 2s. per 100.

OLD LINWOOD. Narrative Series. No. 1,142.* 2s. per 100.

MY BALANCE-SHEET. Monthly Messenger. No. 266. 1s. 4d. per 100.

TRACTS ON THE CHOLERA.

THE CHOLERA. No. 3,010. 1s. per 100.

THE CHOLERA and its CONSEQUENCES. No. 653. 4s. per 100.

ARE YOU AFRAID of the CHOLERA? No. 3,011. 1s. per 100.

THE PESTILENCE. No. 649. 2s. per 100.

BE YE ALSO READY. No. 867. 2s. per 100.

SEASONABLE WARNINGS. Handbill No. 132. 6d. per 100.

Religious Tract Society, 56, Paternoster-row, and 164, Piccadilly.

IMPORTANT WORK ON ITALY.

THE AWAKENING of ITALY and the CRISIS of ROME. By Rev. J. A. WYLIE, LL.D., Author of "The Papacy," &c. Crown 8vo. 5s. 6d. Cloth boards.

Religious Tract Society, 56, Paternoster-row, and 164, Piccadilly.

THE WIFE'S TRIALS. A Tale. By Emma Jane WORBOISE, Author of "Lottie Lonsdale," "The Lillingstones," "Campion Court," "St. Julian's Wife," "Life of Dr. Arnold," &c. Toned paper, fscp. 8vo, 3s. 6d.

LOTTIE LONSDALE or, The Chain and its Links. Toned paper, fscp. 8vo, 5s.

THE LILLINGSTONES of LILLINGSTONE. Toned paper, fscp. 8vo, 5s.

CAMPION COURT. A Tale of the Days of the Ejectment, Two Hundred Years Ago. Toned paper, fscp. 8vo, 5s.

THE LIFE of DR. ARNOLD. Toned paper, fscp. 8vo, 3s. 6d.

NAOMI: or, The Last Days of Jerusalem. By Mrs. J. B. WEBB. New Edition. With Forty-four Illustrations by GILBERT and BARTLETT. Fscp. 8vo, 7s. 6d.

THE PILLAR of FIRE; or, Israel in Bondage. By the Author of "The Prince of the House of David." Eight Illustrations. Fscp. 8vo, 5s.

THE PRINCE of the HOUSE of DAVID; or, Three Years in the Holy City. By the Rev. J. H. INGRAHAM. With Eight Illustrations. Fscp. 8vo, 3s. 6d.

Virtue Brothers and Co., 26, Ivy-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

CHOLERA! CHOLERA! CHOLERA!

Published this day, new and revised edition, demy 8vo, cloth, price 8s. 6d.

INVALUABLE TO HEADS OF FAMILIES, EMIGRANTS, MERCHANT CAPTAINS, &C.

DR. SPENCER THOMSON'S DICTIONARY of DOMESTIC MEDICINE and HOUSEHOLD SURGERY. Thoroughly revised and brought down to the present state of Medical Science, including the History and Causes of the prevailing Epidemic, and the best modes of treatment. With the addition of an Appendix and a Chapter on the Management of the Sick Room. Illustrated with numerous Woodcuts and Diagrams.

"The best and safest book on domestic medicine and household surgery which has yet appeared."—*London Journal of Medicine.*

London: Charles Griffin and Co., Stationers'-hall-court.

Now ready (Jackson, Walford, and Co., Paternoster-row), 2s. post 2s. 2d.,

TEETH and LONGEVITY, by E. MILES and SON, DENTISTS, 15, LIVERPOOL STREET, CITY, treats of everything needful to be known about ARTIFICIAL TEETH, the BEST SETS and NEWEST IMPROVEMENTS. True gold, rubber, self-adhesive work, flexible lining for tender gums, &c.

Just published,

A WORK on NERVOUSNESS, Indigestion, Low Spirits, Weakness, Lassitude, &c., sent free for two stamps. This work contains a mass of useful information, and should be read by everybody.

Address, Mr. Alfred, Wilford House, Burton-crescent, London, W.C.

2d. in the 1s. DISCOUNT ALLOWED on BOOKS and MAGAZINES purchased at 62, Paternoster-row, E.C.

PARCELS of 5l. value (at this rate) sent Carriage Free to any Railway Station in England.

Book Societies, Schools, and large buyers supplied on the most advantageous terms.

ANY BOOK sent Carriage Free on receipt of the published price.

Elliot Stock 62, Paternoster-row, London, E.C

Just published, fscp. 8vo, cloth, price 1s. 6d.,

WHAT SHALL WE DO WITH TOM; or, Hints to Parents and others about School. By the Rev. Dr. BREWER, of Leeds.

London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co. Leeds: H. W. Walker.

Price Fourpence,

STATE-CHURCHISM: Lectures and Letters on the above subject, by the Rev. J. D. MASSINGHAM, M.A., Incumbent of St. Paul's, Warrington; and the Rev. ENOCH MELLOR, M.A., of Liverpool. Edited by the Rev. ENOCH MELLOR, M.A.

London: Arthur Miall, 18, Bouverie-street, E.C. Huddersfield: G. Whitehead, New-street.

Limp cloth, price 1s.,

SYSTEMATIC MEMORY; or, How to Make a Bad Memory Good, and a Good Memory Better. By T. MACLAREN.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

CHEAP RE-ISSUE OF

LECTURES by the REV. HUGH STOWELL BROWN.

VOLS. I. to IV., in paper covers, price 10d. each.
VOLS. I and II., in one vol., cloth, 2s.
VOLS. III. and IV., in one vol., cloth, 2s.
VOLS. I. to IV., containing Fifty-two Lectures, in one vol, cloth, price 3s. 6d.

"They contain some very startling statements and some powerful appeals to the reason and conscience."—*The Christian World.*

"We are glad to see a re-issue of these admirable addresses."—*Derby Mercury.*

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

NEW NOVEL.

Just published, One Vol., cloth, price 10s. 6d.,

LYNTON GRANGE. A Novel. By J. R. S. HARINGTON.

"'Lynton Grange' is an amusing, well-written tale, containing passages of great power, and presents us with very just appreciation of character."—*The Reader.*

"'Lynton Grange' is a novel of a highly-interesting description. The plot is well conceived, the characters well-drawn, and the writing easy and vigorous."—*The Morning Star.*

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

NEW MUSICAL SERIAL.

THE PART-SINGER. Edited by T. CRAMPTON. In 1d. Nos. and 6d. Parts.

Each Number of the "Part-Singer" consists of Four Pages, demy 8vo, and contains One, Two, or Three Pieces, printed with new and superior type. Its aim is to supply the Public with accurate arrangements of Standard Part Songs and National Melodies, together with New Compositions, including Glees, within the capabilities of most Choral Societies, and Musical Family Circles

List of contents of the numbers published sent on application to Publisher.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

NEW SACRED PART SONG.

Just published, price 2d.,

THE CHRISTIAN MARINER. Composed by H. T. LESLIE, Mus. Doc.

London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

One Shilling each, post free for extra stamp,

CARTES of Revs. Newman Hall, Samuel Martin, C. H. Spurgeon, Thomas Binney, Dr. Cumming, W. M. Punshon, Henry Allon. Cartes of every celebrity published at 1s. and 1s. 6d. each. Stereoscopes, Slides, Albums. A series of about 2,000 Cartes from celebrated paintings, 6d. each. Scraps in endless variety. Portraits taken daily. Frederick Jones, 148, Oxford-street, W.

TWELVE CARTES DE VISITE for 2s. 8d.; 50 Bijou Portraits, 3s. 2d.; Daguerreotypes, &c., 1s. extra. Carte enlarged to elegant size Cabinet Picture, 5s.; two copies, 7s. 6d. Send carte, with stamps. Perfect Copies and Original returned free.—The London Company, 304, Regent-street, W.—L. PHILLIPS, Manager.

NOTICE.—SIX PORTRAITS, 1s. 8d.; Twelve, 2s. 8d., post free.—INDEPENDENT PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY. Send Carte and Stamps. Perfect Copies, with original, carefully returned. Carte enlarged, 10 by 8 inches, 7s. 6d. Glass, Daguerreotype, and other Pictures, 1s. extra. Medallions, 25 for 2s. 8d.—Address, London Office, 18, Queen-street, Cheapside.

PARTRIDGE AND COOPER

(Late PARTRIDGE and COZENS),

MANUFACTURING STATIONERS,

192, FLEET-STREET (Corner of Chancery-lane).

Carriage Paid to the Country on Orders exceeding 20s.

NOTE PAPER, Cream or Blue, 3s. 4s. 5s., and 6s. per ream.

ENVELOPES, Cream or Blue, 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 6s. 6d. per thousand.

STRAW PAPER—Improved quality, 2s. and 2s. 6d. per ream.

FOOLSCAP, Hand-made Outsides, 8s. 6d. per ream.

BLACK-BORDERED NOTE, 4s. 0d and 6s. 6d. per ream.

BLACK-BORDERED ENVELOPES, 1s. per 100—Super-thick quality.

NO CHARGE for Plain Stamping Crest, Arms, or Address, on best qualities of Paper or Envelopes. Coloured Stamping (Relief) reduced to 1s. per 100. Polished Steel Crest Dies engraved from 5s. Monograms, two letters, from 5s.; three letters, 7s. Business or Address Dies from 3s.

SERMON PAPER, plain 4s. per ream; Ruled ditto, 4s. 6d. An immense variety in all sizes and qualities always in stock. Samples forwarded free.

SCHOOL STATIONERY supplied on the most liberal terms. GOOD COPY BOOKS, superfine cream paper, 40 pages, 2s. per dozen. Universal System do., with engraved head lines, 1s. 4d. and 2s. 9d. per doz.

Illustrated Price List of Inkstands, Despatch Boxes, Stationery Cabinets, Postage Scales, Writing Cases, Portrait Albums, &c., post free.

(ESTABLISHED 1841.

Published by ARTHUR MIALL, at No. 18, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London; and printed by ROBERT KINGSTON BURT, Holborn-hill, London.—Wednesday, August 22, 1866.